# The Centre Reporter.

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## DOG OWNERS ARE ANGRY.

### THEY ARE OPPOSED TO PAYING AN UNFAIR TAX.

**An Exorbitant Dog Tax to Help Pay County Orders.—A Political Scheme to Make a Good Showing.**

From the Centre Democrat.

We deem it appropriate to call the public's attention to the imposition being practiced upon the dog owners of this county. For some time the owners of dogs have been compelled to pay about twice as much tax on their dogs as the law clearly indicates they should. This is done for the purpose of enabling the county commissioners to collect about $1000 more than is necessary, each year, to pay sheep claims; and the extra fund is used to pay county expenses and in this way they can keep the millage down. This is not just nor right, and in some instances it is burdensome on hunters and others. In May 1893 an act was approved for the "Taxing of Dogs and the Protection of Sheep." This act provides that all dogs shall be taxed and the sum be kept apart from other taxes of the county, and is to be used for the purpose of indemnifying any person who suffered a loss of sheep by reason of dogs destroying the same. This act further says, in Section 2:

"Commissioners in each county and councilmen of their respective cities, shall annually levy a tax upon each dog so returned and within the discretion so given to such commissioners and councilmen to *such an amount as will in their judgment create a* SUFFICIENT *fund from which all loss or damage caused to sheep*, within the respective counties, by a dog or dogs during each current year, may be paid, together with all necessary expenses incurred in the adjustment of claims as hereinafter provided."

That section very explicitly sets forth that these monies are raised for no other purpose than that of paying the loss of sheep and the county commissioners are to estimate, use their judgment, as to how much of a fund is needed each year for this purpose. They can very easily do this from the experience in former years, and it is right here, in the exercise of their judgment, that they impose an unjust tax on the owners of dogs. Section 9 of this act provides that at the end of the year whatever monies in excess of $200 of the dog tax remains in the hands of the County Treasurer, shall be turned into the general county fund and this is the place where the abuse exists. According to the last year's statement by this means the commissioners paid claims amounting to $138.18, and turned $741.82 into the county fund and left $246.89 in the hands of the treasurer. The following statement, covering a period of four years, shows how this dog tax is being farmed for other purposes:

| | DOG TAX LEVIED. | SHEEP CLAIMS PAID. |
|---|---|---|
| 1896 | $2976.00 | $1786.07 |
| 1897 | 2895.00 | 1972.19 |
| 1898 | 2926.00 | 1233.87 |
| 1899 | 2570.00 | 1153.18 |

Last year $741.82 was taken from the dog tax fund and put to the general fund. The previous year it was still larger $1243.23, or over $2000 the last two years, or an income from the dogs to pay other bills to the amount of $1000 per year. This shows that the owners of dogs in this county are paying twice as much dog tax as the act of assembly provides, and the county commissioners actually use one-half of the fund for other purposes. When they make a levy of $2,00 to pay $1100 of claims, there evidently is something wrong with their judgment. No doubt if the dog owners would call the attention of the court to this abuse of the sheep law they would be restrained from laying such an excessive tax in the future. The best way to put an an end to this trouble is to get a new set of Commissioners to conduct that office in a legitimate way.

The law says if there is any sum in excess of $200 left over at the end of the year in the sheep fund, it shall be turned over to the county. It does not mean that the commissioners shall see to it that they scoop $1,000 each year by an excessive tax. Now if the $2000 excessive dog tax in the last two years, and the $5,000 arising from the increase of the millage is taken from that $9,000 Republican increase you will commence to get at the real facts of how well these commissioners have been conducting that office. Any board of commissioners can increase the assets of the county by unjust and excessive taxation.

In reply to this dog tax, we expect to hear these gentlemen say that they are following exactly the same course as the former Democratic Board. But it must be remembered that this law was passed in 1893 and went into force the following year. At first it was unknown how large the sheep claims would be. Then the first two years of the act they had no income from uncollected tax, of former years, as now and taxes come in slowly. The sheep claims, the first year, amounted to almost $2,000, and the law seems to have the effect of inducing people to kill useless and sheepkilling curs, and the claims thus are growing smaller.

These things are simply instances to show the capacity of the present board of commissioners, Fisher and Riddle, who upon assuming control of the office three years ago notified Mr. Heckman, the Democratic member, that he was not expected to take any active part in the running of that department, as they were fully competent to do it themselves, and further intended to run it too, without his counsel or advice. For that reason he is not responsible for these various shortcomings, as he practically was not consulted or had a voice in them.

### A STRONG ARRAIGNMENT.

The millions of the people's money have been held as the estate of the party machine and administered at the behest of the party boss. They have been deposited with political banks and with political bankers for private gain. They have been loaned out to the political boss, to the members of his family, to his lieutenants and to his mercenaries and his tools. They have been handed over for stock jobbing and stock gambling to corrupt politicians. Their use has been sold by the same agencies for interest paid to the treasurers, to other public officials and to conspicuous managers of the machine. They have been made to pay annual tribute regularly to furnish the machine itself with funds to debauch the elections and elect machine candidates. They have been in steady and systematic corrupt manipulation by political state treasurers during decades of machine rule.

This is the history of the state treasurership in Pennsylvania. In no respect is it over-rated or exaggerated. It is known to all men. It has been incontestibly proven by judicial investigation, by confessions of the guilty, by letters and private records of the conspirators, by books of account and by suicide.

Yet this same machine asks to be retained in power for another term.—From Creasy's speech.

### Didn't Get 'Em All.

At the recent annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission at Scranton it was reported that over 50,000,000 of the finny tribe were hatched and distributed in the streams of the state during the year. This would indicate that the stories of big catches by fishermen have been modest. Even their highest claims have not aggregated the smallest fractional part of the average number of fish that are consigned annually to the Pennsylvania waters. After all piscatorialists have been honest in their reports.

### The Increase.

About 36,000,000 babies are born each year, an average of seventy every minute, that is, ten more in each minute than there are beats of the clock. A man with a pronounced weakness for statistics has figured that if all the 36,000,000 little ones were ranged in a line of cradles, the cradles would girdle the earth. If carried one by one in their mother's arms past a given point the procession would continue night and day for twelve months.

### Died at Stormstown.

Mrs. Henry Stevens died Monday evening, of dysentery, at her home in Stormstown. She was aged about 75 years. She is survived by her husband and the following children: Abednego, Blair and Lloyd, of Clearfield county; George, of Martha; Vinton, of Julian; Mrs. Charles Blake and James, of Stormstown. The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon.

### Died at Milton.

Mrs. Elizabeth Barber, widow of Rev. Daniel Barber, a minister of the Presbyterian church, died this morning at her home at Milton, after a long illness with cancer. She was aged eighty-six years, and was the aunt of George M., Shannon and Wm. A. Boal, of Centre Hall, and frequently visited her relatives in this section.

### Always Pulls Trade.

A properly constructed advertisement frequently creates a want of which the reader was not previously conscious. How many times does it happen that people in reading advertisements suddenly conclude they want something which they see described, but which they had not previously thought they stood in need of.

### Lecture in the M. E. Church.

Rev. G. D. Pennepacker, D. D., of Williamsport, Pa., will deliver an address at Centre Hall M. E. church, Tuesday evening, October, 24, '99. Subject—"Hang On." Admission 10 cents.

### Married.

At the Lutheran parsonage, Centre Hall, Mr. Richard Brooks and Miss Sarah E. Wian were united in marriage by Rev. J. M. Rearick.

Mr. Jacob T. McCool and Miss Rosie S. Ungart, both of Spring Mills.

### HE IS A MACHINE CANDIDATE.

Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, says the Pittsburg Post, virtually confirms the general impression that the Tenth regiment is now being exploited on funds contributed by the Quay machine, and it is not a violent presumption that these funds came from the profits of treasury speculation, or, what is much the same, from levies on Republican office-holders. The trip to New York is the first chapter, and the second is announced in a detail from the Tenth to accompany Colonel Barnett on a canvass of the State in the interest of his election as Senator Quay's candidate for state treasurer. A good many thousand dollars will go in this way, and we trust it will not be necessary for leading Republican politicians to give an indemnity bond to the state treasurer, as they did on another occasion.

Colonel Barnett says he is in "the hands of my campaign managers, and will do anything they say." Does he mean both before and after election? The late treasurer, Haywood, no doubt gave a pledge of this character, and it accounts for his mandate to the cashier of the Peoples bank that $100,000 of State funds be handed over to the Quays for speculative purposes, to say nothing of the immense sums loaned to Quay in his processes of shaking the plum tree.

### Dewey Notes.

Two million visitors attended New York's ovation to Dewey.

Dewey's right hand became lame from shaking, so much so that he had to extend his left hand for a shake.

Miss Helen Gould, of New York, spent $3000 for decorating her house in honor of Dewey. Her residence had the finest decorations in the city.

The New York Herald estimates that the money spent for the Dewey reception and by the visitors, last week, including railroad fares, was 30 million dollars.

Dewey for President, is the word with some Democrats. The Admiral replies that he is a sailor and does not desire to get into politics. This is not contrued as a refusal to accept the presidency if tendered.

### Danger in Stove Polish.

The fate of a young woman who lived at Burlington, N. J., is a warning to persons who have been in the habit of using liquid stove polish. As she applied the brush which she had saturated such liquid to the hot surface of the stove, the inflammable stuff ignited, the contents of the bottle which she held in one hand also blazed up, the burning fluid was spilled over her clothes, and when assistance reached her, she had sustained fatal burns.

### Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

George P. Clune, of Franklyn, Venango county, and Julia E. Brown, of Philipsburg.

Jacob T. McCool and Rosie S. Ungart, of Spring Mills.

Wm. Clarence Breon and Ada Virginia Wian, of Bellefonte.

Thomas A. Bennage, of Kelley X Roads, Union Co., and Katie Long, of Penn Cave.

David J. Kelley and Jean Steward Shugert, of Bellefonte.

### Dogs After Sheep.

Dogs got after a flock of sheep belonging to Lycurgus Lingle, at Earleystown on Monday night and played the very deal with the flock. Two head were killed and four others badly injured. Auditors assessed the damages at $25, but it may run higher as the injured ones will likely die. The canine population in that district is standing with one foot in the grave at present.

### Roasted to Death.

The three-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Hilborn, of State Run, was roasted to death Sunday. The tot was left asleep in a cradle in charge of a three-year-old sister while its mother went out into the yard to hang up some clothes. The older child began to play with the fire and ignited the cradle. When the mother returned she found the cradle in flames and the babe a mass of charred flesh.

### A Snitzin Party.

The members of the M. E. Epworth League held a snitzen' party a few nights ago, for the benefit of Mission work. They cut up a big lot of windfallen apples which were dried for them at the evaporator plant. The dried fruit will be sold and the money used for church work. They will realize a neat little sum as the result of the night's work.

### To Contestants.

The prize pumpkin contest inaugurated by Montgomery & Co., clothiers, closes on October 14th, and the firm desire that all contesting for the prizes have their pumpkin marked with the name and address of the owner that no error can be made.

## TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

### HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

**That Famous Bird Book is a Beauty.—A Debtor who Makes an Honorable Use of the Bankruptcy Law.**

We had a copy of the much noted Birdbook in our hands for a half-hour the other day. It is an outlandish looking affair, paper cover, about eight inches in thickness, pages uncut and untrimmed, the top, bottom and side margins are each about two inches wide, within these margins is printed matter about 2½x4½ inches—far more white margin than printed space. In the absence of an intended steal, one-third size of the book would have had room for all. But great, blank margins furnished opportunities for great, fat steals. The only thing magnificent about it is the price, $65,000! when the matter really authorized to be printed in the book, would have cost about $800.

Inside of this elephant are pictures of chicken gizzards, chicken toes, the parts used for giblet soups, chicken lice, chicken diseases, owls, bats, &c. A bigger book than the Holy Bible and the most unholy fraud of this century, perpetrated by the Quay machine in spite of Governor Hasting's veto.

### Debtor's High Sense of Duty.

John McNevin, of Altoona, who was discharged from bankruptcy September 4, presented an unusual application in the United States Court on 27 ult. He asked the Court to restrain the Sheriff from selling his property, in order that his trustees may sell it and realize more. Judge Buffington reminded McNevin that he had already been discharged from all indebtedness. "Yes, legally," replied the applicant, "but not morally. My religious feelings will not permit me to accept my discharge in bankruptcy as releasing me from my moral obligations to fully pay all my debts, as I intend to do. If this property is sold for $2000 less than it would bring at a trustee's sale I will have just that much more to pay." Judge Buffington said he honored McNevin for his sentiment, but thought it out of the ordinary for a man to feel bound to sacrifice his property to pay debts from which he had already been released.

Here is another rare example of honesty.

### Stopped a Runaway.

The other day as James Spangler was out with his horse and springwagon attending to his cattle business, he stopped at the foot of the hill below Henry Stoner's, to go into a farmhouse by the road. On the wagon were two calves in a crate. For some reason the horse started up the hill at a full tear. Mrs. Stoner, hearing the racket, went out, saw what was coming and with a grab for the bridle stopped the runaway. There was no harm done save a lively shake up for the two hommys. This was the second heroic feat of the kind to the credit of Mrs. Stoner.

### Hard on Farmers.

The township and borough property owners are grumbling muchly over burdensome taxes. For example, Perry Breon, one of our most industrious farmers, has a tax-score of $161 dollars. Others in proportion. Taxpayers want to keep a sharp eye on the methods of spending their money. Some farmers have little or nothing left after their taxes are paid. Economy and reform are as much needed in towns and townships as in the State.

### Elocutionary Entertainment.

On Saturday evening, October 7th, an elocutionary entertainment will be given in Grange Hall. This intertainment is entirely for the extension of Foreign Missions and will be given by a lady who is preparing for the field. Admission 10 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

### Big Coal Land Deal.

Ex-Governor Hastings, Colonel J. L. Spangler, James A. McClain and C. F. Frazer recently purchased 77 acres of valuable coal land in Elder township, Cambria county. The price paid is said to have been over $100 an acre for the tract.

### Unclaimed Letters.

Letters remaining uncalled for in the Centre Hall postoffice Oct. 1, 1899: Miss Edna Barkley, Mrs. Sue Glen, Mrs. Rachael Stover, A. M. Drake, Harry Raymond. Persons calling for above letters please state they are advertised. GEO. M. BOAL, P. M.

### Premiums on Scalps.

The following amounts are paid for scalps of certain animals killed in the Commonwealth: For every wild cat, two dollars; for every fox, red or gray, one dollar; for every mink, fifty cents.

### LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Prices still have an upward tendency, except in grain.

The late frosts damaged tons of grapes in York state.

McKinley with wife and the entire cabinet have started west.

The Canadian telegraph line has been completed to Dawson.

The large Ridgway tannery, recently burned, is in process of rebuilding.

Excitement over the great honors showered upon Dewey, caused the death of an uncle of the Admiral.

Our Philippine fleet is to be reinforced, by at once sending there three war ships on advice of Admiral Dewey.

The trial of the legislative bribers has been postponed until after the election lest the evidence be damaging to the Quay cause.

Dewey advises McKinley to have a sea blockade and says an active army is needed in the Philippines, and believes Aguinaldo will not yield.

The bank cashier of the Dover, N. H., bank, was arrested for embezzlement. It's the old story, dude dress, fancy horse, kid gloves, sporting, etc.

The Boers have seized the British gold mines. England has provided 15 million dollars for war, and will send an army of 40,000 men; distance 7000 miles.

Wires are supposed to have been cut in the Transvaal and London is without news from South Africa, leaving it unknown whether the Boers had begun war or not.

The Filipinos were repulsed, Monday morning, in an all-day battle. They made a desperate attack on Bacoor and in the engagement two Americans were killed.

A Shamokin girl of 13 years was married the other day to a fellow of 26. A short time after the ceremony the bride was found at play on the street with other little girls.

The prospect for war between the Boers and England is ugly. But a later attempt is being made to bring about an adjustment. The Boers are placing their army in the field.

The rebels are planing a crushing campaign by moving on the Americans from two directions, and have again occupied Porac. In one fight a number of our troops including two leaders have fallen, and the Philipinos left 60 dead.

Andree passed the North Pole, as per the buoy recently picked up. The buoy was a prearranged sign, and opened in the presence of experts and members of the Swedish cabinet; it was found September, 9.

England has 7000 miles to the seat of war with the Boers. The United States have 10,000 miles to their picnic with the Philipinos. John Bull can reach his dance in about six weeks while Uncle Sam requires about 12 weeks.

Sir Henry Irving devoted part of his summer holidays to writing an article, which he has given to The Ladies' Home Journal. It is called "Shakespeare in Small Communities," and tells how the study, reading aloud and acting of Shakespeare's works may be followed in communities away from the larger centres.

Admiral Dewey received a rousing reception on his arrival in Washington. The Admiral is now at his home in Vermont. His reception by New York exceeded anything of the kind heretofore. It is estimated two million strangers were in the city and the triumphal arch was a magnificent piece of artistic splendor.

### The Milton Fair.

The Northumberland county fair is going in full blast this week at Milton. The weather has been favorable all week and there is a large attendance. From this station sixteen tickets were sold this morning to the fair grounds. A special return train will be run from Milton to Bellefonte this evening to bring home the fair goers.

### No Read No Citizen.

On Tuesday in naturalization court at Bellefonte, nearly a score of foreigners were refused naturalization by his honor Judge Love, because they did not possess a sufficient knowledge of the Constitution and the laws of the country.

### How to Prevent Croup.

We have two children who are subject to attacks of croup. Whenever an attack is coming on my wife gives them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it always prevents the attack. It is a household necessity in this county and no matter what else we run out of, it would not do to be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. More of it is sold here than all other cough medicines combined.—J. M. Nickle, of Nickle Bros., merchants, Nickleville, Pa. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

**Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.**

#### The First Fire of the Season.

How it leaps, in dance excited,
How it sleeps, in trance delighted,
How it looms in liquid shining,
How it glooms in wan declining,
While around the hearth we gather,
One and all,
In the bleak and windy weather
Of the fall!

Friendly flame, remote Chaldean
Seers of the name effaced, Sabean
Shepherds in the elder ages,
Persian bards in mystic pages,
Thee adored, for so divinely
Streamed thy light,
Half we follow, and enshrine thee
Spirit bright!

Dear the friends each heart remembers
As in cheer we stir the embers,
Bid the ash renew its beauty,
Sparkle, flash and glow, till duty,
Through the comfort of the hour,
Wooes our soul,
And we deem its sterner dower
Life's best goal.

So we dream not visionary,
When we deem the missionary
Household fire, once more relighted,
Blazing higher the while united,
'Round the hearth of home we gather,
One and all,
In the bleak and windy weather
Of the fall!

—Kitchen Magazine.

Vote for Archey.

Apple pickers are busy.

Milder to-day, possibly rain.

Another rise of 25 cents in coal.

Linden Hall on up, apples plenty.

Heavy frosts morning of 1, 2 and 3.

Merchants here are offering 40 cents for potatoes.

W. F. Smith, of Millheim, is able to be about again.

Jacob Rhone, of State College, was granted a pension, $6.

Wm. Eminheiser, of Milesburg, was granted a pension, $12.

Corn topping and husking is engaging our farmers just now.

Saturday last some early snowflakes were riding on the wind.

Joseph Snook, an aged resident of Sugar valley, is seriously ill.

Prof. Daniel S. Boyer, of Freeburg, died on Monday, aged 75 years.

Sunday morn there was nigh a quarter inch of ice on outdoor puddles.

Coburn Markets: Old wheat 68, new wheat 65c. Oats 20c. Corn 35c. Rye 35.

The proposed bridge across the river from Sunbury to Shamokin Dam is now assured.

Coal shipments from the mines are slow, the Trust is holding up for further pinch in prices.

A hindquarter of good beef taken on subscription, at this office, between now and February 1. Report soon.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday, Oct. 8: Centre Hall, 10 a. m.; St. Johns church, 2 p. m.; Georges valley, 7 p. m.

The K. L. C. of the United Evangelical church of Rebersburg, will hold an interesting anniversary exercise in their church, Sunday evening.

Come to Centre Hall if looking for a business location; no little town has better facilities or equal healthfulness, nor as fine churches or better schools.

Rev. Orwig, one of the able men of the United Evangelical church at its headquarters in Cleveland, O., preached an interesing sermon in their church in this place, Sunday evening.

Letters testamentary in the estate of James G. Evans, late of Gregg township, are advertised in another colum. L. Kryder Evans, J. Wells Evans, John M. Evans, and Daniel M. Wolf, are the Executors.

Ren T. Clayton has been made superintendent of the Nittany Rod and Gun Club, vice Solomon Peck, resigned. The "Second Annual Farmers' Day" will be given at the club house on Saturday, Oct. 14, at which there will be a pigeon shoot.

The only man in the world reported to be worth over $1,000,000,000 is the Anglicized German, Alfred Beit. He is not yet 50, is well educated and made his fortune in diamonds during the past 24 years. We don't want to be loaded down so heavily as that.

Dewey surprised the New Yorkers by getting into the harbor two days ahead of time. That's his way of doing things; the Spaniards said he got into Manila harbor ahead of time, so he sailed out again, took his breakfast, sailed back, and that day the Dons had to do without breakfast, dinner or supper.

Henry Gable died Wednesday night, aged 82 years. He was the oldest living native born resident of Williamsport, and for sixty years resided in the same house. He was a gunsmith. During his life Mr. Gable never traveled upon a railroad or rode on a trolley car. He was never more than fifteen miles away from Williamsport.

**No Cure, No Pay,**

Is the way Findley's Eye Salve is sold. Chronic and granulated lids cured in 30 days; common sore eyes in 3 days, or money back for the asking. Sold by all druggists, or by mail, 25c. box. J. P. HAYTER, Decatur, Texas.

Lord Chief Justice Russell, of England, is said always to have a bet on every important sporting event.

**Beauty Is Blood Deep.**

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

George Berry, the English bandmaster, has retired after 61 years' service with military bands.

**What is Tetterine?**

It is a sure cure for all skin diseases. It cures itch, tetter, ringworm, eczema, salt rheum, etc. Never fails. Nothing is "just as good." Don't accept substitutes. Try, and you will be convinced, as thousands of others have. If your druggist doesn't keep it, send 50c. in stamps direct to the maker, J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga., for a box postpaid.

The Khedive of Egypt draws a salary ten times as great as that of the President of the United States.


*"A Gentle Wind of Western Birth"*

*Tells no sweeter story to humanity than the announcement that the health-giver and health-bringer, Hood's Sarsaparilla, tells of the birth of an era of good health. It is the one reliable specific for the cure of all blood, stomach and liver troubles.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

INSOMNIA

"I have been using CASCARETS for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." THOS. GILLARD, Elgin, Ill.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 317

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.


**United States' Pension Roll.**

On June 30, 1898, the pension rolls of the United States contained 993,714 names. Forty-three thousand were dropped during the fiscal year—34,245 because of death and 8,841 because of remarriage. On the other hand, 40,991 new claims were allowed, so that the number of pensions stood on June 30 last at 991,519. The decrease in expenditure during the year was much more marked, the total falling from $144,651,000 in 1897-98 to $138,253,000 in 1898-99. This last is the smallest sum disbursed since the new conditions created by the dependent act have had to be faced, and reasonable assurance of a further natural shrinkage in the annual expenditures is to be found in the fact that $3,000,000 less were paid out last year than three years ago, when the list of pensioners was fully 21,000 shorter than it is today. How slight an addition to pension burdens the war with Spain will make may be guessed from the statement that, although 16,986 claims have been filed for disabilities incurred in that brief contest, only 295 have so far been passed on favorably. Altogether, the outlook for a diminished pension account has greatly improved.

## GETTING ABOUT PARIS.

**The Street Cars and Omnibuses of the City and the Rates of Fares.**

The means of passenger transit in Paris is something that will interest a great many people the coming year, in view of the throngs that will visit the exposition. It is effected by electricity, steam, compressed air and horse-power. There are three tramway lines serving Paris and the suburbs, and omnibuses are generally used throughout the city. One of the above-mentioned tram lines belongs to the Compagnie Generale des Omnibus, and the other two are practically controlled by the same company; so that it can be said to have a monopoly of the entire passenger transit, exclusive of cabs and carriages. It is a stock company, organized in 1855, having obtained from the city the exclusive right to transport passengers from one point to another in the city of Paris. The concession expires on the 31st of May, 1910. The omnibuses are of two sizes, and drawn by two or three horses, respectively. The smaller model is arranged for 28 to 30 places (14 outside, 14 inside and two on the platform). The larger model affords accommodations for 20 on top and 20 inside, including four on platform. The fare on the top is 15 centimes (near 3 cents); inside and on platform, 30 centimes (nearly 6 cents). The payment of the last-mentioned fare entitles the passenger to a "correspondence" or transfer ticket to another connecting or intersecting line. No passengers are taken on when the places are filled, either at a station or en route. At the starting points numbered tickets are handed to the passengers, and when there are more than enough to fill one conveyance the precedence is given to those holding the first numbers. The next omnibus or car starting begins with the number last uncalled on the previous vehicle. The same system prevails at the fixed stations en route for vacant places. No standing in the aisle is allowed. The statistics for 1896 show the number of passengers carried as follows: 33 lines of omnibuses (26 to 30 places), 50,030,034; 14 lines of omnibuses (40 places), 79,349,631; 3 lines of steam tramways, 12,862,990; 23 lines of horse tramways, 87,092,926; 4 lines of compressed air and electricity, 10,705,340; total, 240,040,291. The distances traversed by the divers lines vary from about two miles to a little over four miles.

## A CHINAMAN'S OATH.

**The Celestial Was Particular and Caused the Court Lots of Trouble.**

The various forms of oath-making, even in this country, are of considerable interest. It would not, however, be easy to find an instance in which anything like so queer a medium of attestation was employed as a guillotined black cockatoo. But no less an extraordinary medium than that was what the police of a country district in New South Wales had to provide the other day for a finical Chinaman, who declined to swear on anything else. Headless fowls were brought, but in vain, and as the matter was important, even a black swan, a luxury surely for a Chinese witness, was suggested, only to be immediately refused. After some time had elapsed, and when the representatives of the law seemed quite at their wits' end, a dead cockatoo of the required hue was strangely discovered in a hut of one of the other celestials, who mulcted the anxious officials in $2.50 for the bird. Then the solemn and peculiar oath was duly administered, on which the difficult witness with a bland and childlike expression, declared he knew nothing about the case and sat down smiling!

**Boiling Milk for Coffee.**

Boiling milk should be sent to table to serve with coffee; cold milk entirely spoils the flavor of coffee.


THE very word "operation" strikes terror to a woman's soul.

Nearly always these operations become necessary through neglect.

If the menses are very painful, or too frequent and excessive, get the right advice at once and stop taking chances. It will cost you nothing for advice if you write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for it, and if you let the trouble run along it will surely cost you a great deal of pain and may mean an operation.

**WOMEN AVOID OPERATIONS**

MISS SARAH J. GRAHAM, Sheridanville, Pa., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I had suffered for several years with female troubles and doctored until I was discouraged. I felt wretched and tired of living. I had disease of kidneys, bladder trouble, dropsy and bloating, had womb trouble and a large tumor had formed; in fact all my organs were out of fix.

"Seeing a woman's letter praising your remedies, I wrote to her and she begged of me to try it, telling me all that it had done for her. I bought six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now cannot express my gratitude to you. The tumor began to come away in pieces and I got better all the time. I believe now that I am entirely cured.

"My doctors could not believe it at first, as they all had told me that my case was a hopeless one, and no human power could do me any good. They were astounded. If I can say anything that can help other women, I shall be glad to."

It is not safe to wait until the last moment. Head off trouble by prompt attention to it. Don't be satisfied without Mrs. Pinkham's advice.


# FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

## NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

**Root Growth of Fall Planted Trees—Working Young Horses—Value of Dairy Feeds—Oats After Oats, etc.**

**Rapid Growth of Fall Planted Trees.**

At the Missouri botanical gardens, experiments show that fall planted trees make slight root growth before the leaves start in the spring. This indicates that in special localities fall planting gives good results. But in localities, however, where the winters are open and dry fall planting has been found undesirable.

**Working Young Horses**

A colt should be thoroughly broken the winter before he is two years old, and should be driven occasionally, both singly and with another horse, to keep in practice what he has learned, as well as to furnish the exercise required to keep his muscles in good condition. If put to work it should be only of the lightest character, and especial care should be taken at first not to gall the shoulders where the collar presses. All the work a two-year old colt will do without injury costs about as much as it is worth in extra care given to the young animal that it does not injure him.

**Value of Dairy Feeds.**

Wheat bran and wheat middlings are pre-eminent milk makers, in the opinion of Professor Hill. He believes them absolutely safe when fed in any possible quantities. They carry considerable percentages of protein, and, at ruling prices, are in every way desirable dairy feeds. Cornmeal he considers economical according to how it is fed. Sometimes cornmeal may be used to advantage in a dairy ration. Some fault is to be found, however, with the extent of its use. It is wiser to feed corn in the form of silage than to pluck and grind the ear. If, however, the silage is deficient in corn, it may be supplied in the form of meal. Indeed, up to the limit of making the ration too heating, it may sometimes be an advantage to add cornmeal to the ration even when silage is well eared, more particularly because it tends to better the grain of the butter.

**Oats After Oats.**

All farmers know that oats are an exhaustive crop, also one that it is especially hard to get a clover or grass seeding with. Where winter grain is not grown, and oats are the chief small grain raised, one failure to seed is apt to be followed by others, until the land becomes so exhausted that neither oats nor grass can be grown. Most of these failures to seed with spring grain come from plowing the land in early spring, thus turning up a lower strata of soil that has not been properly mellowed by freezing. The remedy for this is to fall plow the land, leaving it rough, and then so soon as it is fit to work, cultivate it lightly and put in the grain and grass seed before plowing can be done. If a frost freezes the soil an inch or two after the grain and grass seed are sown, it will be all the better for both. If the second crop of oats fails to give a grass and clover seeding, plow the stubble in the fall after the oats are off and sow wheat or rye, seeding with grass seed in the fall and with clover seed in the spring. This rarely fails to give a good grass catch, and if the season be favorable, there will be some clover with it, even on poor, thin soil.

**Advantages of a Short Rotation.**

The past season was a good one for illustrating the superiority of a short rotation. It was very dry up to the 1st of July, and the prospect for a fair crop of hay was small. The rain that came during July benefitted the fields somewhat, but many portions were past help. Yield of hay on these was very light, and hereafter they must be devoted to other crops for a year or two, then fertilized and reseeded. On fields one or two years from seeding the hay crop was the best. Meadows three years had commenced to fail.

This, of course, is only one experience, but, as a general rule, I find it pays best to keep a field in grass not more than three years. With a five years' rotation, corn mostly for fodder, is planted the first year; the land is seeded to grass the second year with a crop of oats, usually; fertilizer is applied to this crop, and generally a good catch is secured. I like a mixture of red and alsike clovers and timothy. If it so happens that the clovers winter kill, the crop of hay is secured from the timothy and the oats. This mixture is excellent for dairy cows.

The less productive fields or parts of fields can be greatly improved by draining, cultivation and fertilization. If this is too expensive or difficult, then turn these fields to pasture and make up the deficiency in area by increasing the fertility. There are too many poor places on most farms which should be utilized in some way. Headlands, fence corners and other places where weeds and bushes grow should be kept clean, as such growth greatly detracts from the appearance and usefulness of the farm.—E. R. Towle, in New England Homestead.

**Prevention of Hog Cholera.**

An evidence of the widespread interest in hog cholera and inquiry for a specific remedy or preventive is the demand made upon the Department of Agriculture for its publications relating to hog cholera, and particularly the serum treatment of this disease and swine plague. But little faith was at first expressed through the country in the efficacy of the serum and inoculation method, but continued experiments under the direction of the Bureau of Animal Industry have beyond a doubt proven that hog cholera can be successfully fought by means of properly prepared serum. It is, however, a somewhat troublesome and expensive operation, but the immunity secured to droves is an ample reward.

The treatment is still in what may be called an experimental stage, the department only operating upon a limited number of animals, because the quantity of serum manufactured is limited. Doctor Salmon, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, states positively, however, that in his opinion, based on two years of careful experiments, serum treatment of hogs affords comparative immunity from cholera. Conditions through its use are practically reversed. In droves infected the losses range frequently from 80 to 90 per cent. In droves which have been treated losses have ranged only about 12 to 15 per cent., while the animals saved have been from 80 to 90 out of every hundred. Great care, Dr. Salmon says, is required in manufacturing the serum, and the department does not recommend the proprietary articles on the market. The entire question of course depends upon the virtue of the serum, and the best method of its production is yet a matter which the department is experimenting with. Dr. Salmon believes that cholera among hogs will before long yield readily to treatment, as has blackleg among cattle through the vaccination methods inaugurated by his bureau.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

**The Enemies of Corn.**

Corn has fewer enemies than most of our grains, but they are numerous and powerful enough in some seasons to ruin the crop in many States, and to injure the corn more or less in all localities. One good reason for adopting a succession of crops, and not raising corn continuously on the same land, is that it tends to break up and disperse the natural enemies of corn. Where corn is raised on the same land for several successive years the cutworms multiply so in numbers that in time they threaten the existence of the plants, and in hot seasons they succeed in ruining many crops. But in adopting succession of crops for corn, I am inclined to think that clover is also bad for breeding the cutworms. Clover seed is one of the best crops for corn, and many farmers depend upon it for rotation as regularly as they do upon corn. There is no question but it is of great value in improving the soil and adding nitrogen to it for the next crop of corn to take up. But considered from the point of view of harboring and multiplying the cutworms, it may not be the ideal crop. If the cornfield is full of cutworms, and they have been particularly aggravating in their depredation, I should avoid planting corn the next season even though it is clover's turn. I should either break the sod for wheat, then oats, then clover and then corn. Ordinarily I would make the clover come between the wheat and oats, so that it will be separate from corn and not follow it in direct order. In this way we have a chance to break up the cutworms and lice, and clear the corn of the pests.

Next to the cutworms and lice, the greatest danger to corn comes from the weeds and formation of a hard crust after the corn is up so that the cultivator cannot run through it. This crust on most corn land becomes almost impervious to water, and after a rainstorm the soil is not wet more than an inch or two below the surface. Most of it has run off or settled in the hollows. A light shower which ought to refresh corn is thus rendered ineffective. Shallow and frequent tillage is therefore more essential to the corn than thorough cultivation. The top soil needs stirring as often as this top crust begins to form. The corn is in the worst sort of condition to stand dry weather when the surface is covered with a top crust. The best thing that can be done is to see that this crust is broken as often as it forms. The more surface tillage we give to the corn the less likely this crust is to form. Frequent cultivation when the corn is young will usually pulverize the soil sufficiently to accomplish this result.—C. S. Walters, in Boston Cultivator.

**POULTRY NOTES.**

Don't forget to give the hens some parched corn occasionally.

When the bird's bowels are right the bird, as a rule is all right.

If the biggest ducks are selected for breeding you will get larger ducks every year.

Lettuce is cheap and easily grown. The young chick like it very much. Give them all they will eat.

Early maturity is an item with poultry, especially chickens and turkeys when raising them for market.

Prevention of disease is much easier than to cure it.

Variety is necessary each day in the poultry food for rapid growth of chick and feathers.

Boiled wheat for young chicks is considered a first rate food and the chicks greatly appreciate it.

Whitewashing the interior of the poultry house not only kills mites, but makes the house doubly light.

Prepared poultry grits are better than gravel from the fact that they do not wear down smooth in the gizzard.

Second crop clover hay should be preserved for winter use, as it is one of the best egg foods when given once a day.

Brooder chicks are often over fed for the amount of exercise they get. Feed much or little according to activity.

# NOTES AND COMMENTS.

France waited late to perpetrate the crime of her century.

Kansas has the raw material for enough husking bees to last the whole country all winter.

The horse is supposed to go, but his going now is the going that knows no return. The automobile is the propelling power.

A Cheese Trust may now be expected. The suggestion is made that the American people, to avoid the extortion of the beef barons, should take to eating cheese.

Only 8,324 out of 148,962 convicted prisoners in London were found able to read and write. This would indicate that it is the uneducated who are the most addicted to crime.

English amusement over the prevalence of American ideas and methods has changed to consternation at the progress the United States has made in business and other ways abroad.

Somebody has drawn up a list of books "for a girl of eighteen." Up to now persons dealing with this subject have confined themselves to indicating the books which that young person ought not to read.

The eucalyptus tree, which grows ten feet in a year, makes valuable wood, gives the bees honey that has important medicinal properties and prevents malaria, should be planted in many other places than Cuba if it is all that it is said to be.

The New England Education League is laboring for a cheap book post by which books from public libraries may be conveyed as second-class matter at one cent per pound. Some librarians who have been consulted suggest that if that rate could not be made general it might be applied for a short carriage, as 50 or 100 miles, and prove profitable to the Government, or at least cover the cost of transmission.

Because it has been proved that the dreaded bubonic plague is spread by rats and mice quite as much as by human beings, there is to be a universal war upon these vermin. France has started the war already. England is preparing to follow the example and the United States and all the other countries which desire to escape a visitation of the plague are expected to join in the crusade.

What with yachts and sculls on the water and driving and riding, bicycling, golfing, polo, croquet and tennis on the land, the whole world seems given almost exclusively to sports observes the Boston Transcript. And a good thing it is that our people are gradually learning to get a little pleasure out of life instead of making dull boys of themselves by mingling no play with their work. Surely, with so much of healthful exercise, involving the training of muscles and bones and internal organs, and with so much outdoor living, there must come great improvement in the physical condition of the Yankee nation, and where there is improvement in body there comes inevitably improvement in mind and soul.

The rabbit pest in Australia has grown to such proportions that many farmers and sheep men are practically ruined. All the efforts of science, stimulated by the government's standing offer of a big bonus, to cope with the evil have proved fruitless, and now many of the farmers have turned rabbit hunters, with shipload after shipload of the little rodents sent to England for food. Conditions are so favorable to rabbits in California and Colorado that great hunts to exterminate the pest are already common. Any tendency to promote rabbit breeding in other sections should be discouraged.

Out in Kansas the cry of "equal pay for equal work" is being vigorously caught up. The peculiar thing about this is that men are doing the shouting, not women. They urge in their plea for protection that women are willing to work for less money and are hired instead of men. If a certain wage is fixed—whether it be for women or men—they claim employers will drop the women and hire men instead. In other parts of the country it is the women who plead that their labor, when productive of as good results, should be as well paid for as men's work. Between the demands of the men and the pleas of the women it seems likely that "equal pay for equal work" will become a practical fact in the not distant future.

The Australian who remarked that only American agricultural implements were used in the colonies because the English implements were clumsy and out of date, put the case plainly, but without regard to British susceptibilities. But he was surpassed by General Kitchener, who at Atbara praised the American engineers for doing swiftly and well what the English engineers confessed they were unable to accomplish. The skill and grit these Americans displayed in overcoming the difficulties of great heat and laborers speaking an alien tongue evidently won the admiration of the General, who is himself a splendid type of the same qualities.

The work of destroying the Palisades, on the edge of the Hudson River, goes steadily on. A few years ago an outcry was made against the desecration; but now the people of New York seem to have become resigned to it. For most communities it is hard to keep alive a spirit of indignation; besides, to purely æsthetic matters, our American communities are notoriously indifferent states Collier's Weekly. If the Palisades are to be saved, it will be by the persistent intervention of the few. But very little can be accomplished by mere expressions of indignation and horror; practical steps ought at once to be taken; soon all effort will be too late. The most feasible plan is the purchase of the property, either by the government or by private philanthropy. There ought to be enough rich and public-spirited men in New York and thereabout to make some such plan practicable. Experience has shown that in this matter very little hope can come from our legislators. The owners of the Palisades are not to be blamed for making as much profit as they can from their investment; and they could, without doubt, be persuaded to sell at a reasonable figure. If the Palisades stood on the borders of a river in Europe, how quickly any attempt to destroy them would be resented.

Dr. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, in his annual report makes a strong plea for a national law requiring some sort of medical inspection of schools. He recites the State legislation on this subject, and shows that excellent results have followed the introduction of a systematic method of inspection of schools and examination of scholars. It is pointed out that the list of "school diseases" is a very large one and includes a number of dangerous common cable diseases to which all mankind is subject. Special attention is called to the "Michigan idea" concerning the successful solution of this important problem. By a law of the State it is decreed that "there shall be taught in every year in every public school in Michigan the principal modes by which each of the dangerous communicable diseases is spread, and the best methods for the restriction and prevention of each such disease." By the same law the State Board of Health is required to send to the public school superintendents and teachers throughout the State printed data and statements which shall enable them to comply with the act.

Experiments, thus far satisfactory, are being made by the United States Agricultural Department in the growing of European table grapes in Florida and North Carolina, in each of which states stations have been established for this purpose. The main idea is to introduce viticulture in Florida as a substitute for orange-raising, which is periodically ruined by frosts. It is conceded that the European table grape is superior to the best of the native grapes, and it has a limited market in this country at from two to five dollars a pound. These grapes sell in London at from fifty cents to a dollar a pound, and it is expected that a home-grown crop could be sold at the London prices or less. The grape will not mature in the Northern and Eastern States. The difficulties to be overcome in Florida are the phylloxera and mildew. The first has been met by grafting European cuttings on to American roots. The mildew problem is a more difficult one to solve. This grape disease is due to excessive dampness, and Florida has its annual rainy season. It is hoped, however, that the fruit can be matured early enough in the year to escape the rain, and thus avoid the diseases. It will be some time yet before it will be fully demonstrated that the foreign grape can be produced successfully in Florida, but it is confidently hoped that it can be.

**The Book Tea.**

The latest craze is the book tea. A number of guests—the sexes equally represented—are asked to afternoon tea, and each is to wear a badge denoting a book. The book is not necessarily a novel, though the run is on novels, nor is it necessarily a modern book, though these are more generally selected. The badge, which is a little toy, must express the title of the book. The guests arrive decorated, supplying and wearing their own decorations, and each has to guess the titles of all the others. Some people are very stupid at it, some very quick. And there is skill, too, not only in guessing the titles, but in making the orders. There are two prizes—one for the guest who guesses most and one for the guest whose badge has been most difficult to interpret. Much tea and some time are consumed, and men and women show themselves to be children of a larger growth.

**Music's Effect on Animals.**

Tarantulas do not dance to the sound of the violin, but let the people they bite do the dancing; scorpions, however, enjoy fiddling, according to the Quarterly Review, and lizards go crazy for music of any kind. As for serpents, the boa constrictor and python are senseless to melody, but the cobra is fascinated by the flute and still more by the fiddle. Polar bears enjoy the violin; so do ostriches; wolves will stop in the chase to listen to a cornet; elephants are fond of the flute, especially the upper notes; tigers, while appreciating the violin and flute, cannot stand the harmonium, while the musical seal shows no emotion on hearing any instrument, not even the bass drum.

**When She Shops.**

Crawford—Why don't you advise your wife to save her money for a rainy day?

Crabshaw—She doesn't need it then. She never goes shopping when it's wet.—Town Topics.

# REV. DR. TALMAGE.

## THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

**Subject: The Chariot of Triumph—Religion Represents Life, Not the Grave—Advice About Physical Health and a Prescription For Prolonging Life.**

[Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage gives prescriptions for the prolongation of life and preaches the gospel of physical health. The text is Psalms xci., 16, "With long life will I satisfy him."

Through the mistake of its friends religion has been chiefly associated with sick beds and graveyards. The whole subject to many people is odorous with chlorine and carbolic acid. There are people who cannot pronounce the word religion without hearing in it the clipping chisel of the tombstone cutter. It is high time that this thing were changed and that religion, instead of being represented as a hearse to carry out the dead, should be represented as a chariot in which the living are to triumph.

Religion, so far from subtracting from one's vitality, is a glorious addition. It is sanative, curative, hygienic. It is good for the eyes, good for the ears, good for the spleen, good for the digestion, good for the nerves, good for the muscles. When David in another part of the psalm prays that religion may be dominant, he does not speak of it as a mild sickness or an emanciation or an attack of moral and spiritual cramp. He speaks of it as "the saving health of all nations," while God in the text promises longevity to the pious, saying, "With long life will I satisfy him." The fact is that men and women die too soon. It is high time that religion joined the hand of medical science in attempting to improve human longevity. Adam lived 930 years. Methuselah lived 969 years. As late in the history of the world as Vespasian there were at one time in his empire forty-five people 135 years old. So far down as the sixteenth century Peter Zartan died at 185 years of age. I do not say that religion will ever take the race back to antediluvian longevity, but I do say the length of life will be increased.

It is said in Isaiah, "The child shall die a hundred years old." Now, if, according to Scripture, the child is to be a hundred years old, may not the men and women reach to 300 and 400 and 500? The fact is that we are mere dwarfs and skeletons compared with some of the generations that are to come. Take the African race. They have been under bondage for centuries. Give them a chance, and they develop a Frederick Douglass or a Toussaint L'Ouverture. And, if the white race shall be brought from under the serfdom of sin, what shall be the body, what shall be the soul? Religion has only just touched our world. Give it full power for a few centuries, and who can tell what will be the strength of man and the beauty of woman and the longevity of all?

My design to show that practical religion is the friend of long life. I prove it, first, from the fact that it makes the care of our health a positive Christian duty. Whether we shall keep early or late hours, whether we shall take food digestible or indigestible, whether there shall be thorough or incomplete mastication, are questions very often deferred to the realm of whimsicality. But the Christian man lifts this whole problem of health into the accountable and the divine. He says, "God has given me this body, and He has called it the temple of the Holy Ghost, and to deface its altars, or mar its walls, or crumble its pillars, is a God defying sacrilege." He sees God's caligraphy in every page, anatomical and physiological. He says, "God has given me a wonderful body for noble purposes"—that arm with thirtytwo curious bones wielded by forty-six curious muscles and all under the brain's telegraphy, 350 pounds of blood rushing through the heart every hour, the heart in twenty-four hours beating 100,000 times, during the twenty-four hours the lungs taking in fifty-seven hogshead of air, and all this mechanism not more mighty than delicate and easily disturbed and demolished. The Christian man says to himself, "If I hurt my nerves, if I hurt my brain, if I hurt any of my physical faculties, I insult God and call for dire retribution." Why did God tell the Levites not to offer to Him in sacrifice animals imperfect and diseased? He meant to tell us in all the ages that we are to offer to God our very best physical condition, and a man who through irregular or gluttonous eating ruins his health is not offering to God such a sacrifice. Why did Paul write for his cloak at Troas? Why should such a great man as Paul be anxious about a thing so insignificant as an overcoat? It was because he knew that with pneumonia and rheumatism he would not be worth half as much to God and the church as with respiration easy and foot free.

An inteligent Christian man would consider it an absurdity to kneel down at night and pray and ask God's protection while at the same time he kept the windows of his bedroom tight shut against fresh air. He would just as soon think of going out on the bridge between New York and Brooklyn, leaping off and then praying to God to keep him from getting hurt. Just as long as you refer this whole subject of physical health to the realm of whimsicality or to the pastry cook or to the butcher or to the baker or to the apothecary or to the clothier you are not acting like a Christian. Take care of all your physical forces—nervous, muscular, bone, brain, cellular tissue—for all you must be brought to judgment. Smoking your nervous system into fidgets, burning out the coating of your stomach with wine logwooded and strychnined, walking with thin shoes to make your feet look delicate, pinched at the waist until you are nigh cut in two and neither part worth anything, groaning about sick headache and palpitation of the heart, which you think came from God, when they came from your own folly!

What right has any man or woman to deface the temple of the Holy Ghost? What is the ear? It is the whispering gallery of the soul. What is the eye? It is the observatory God constructed, its telescope sweeping the heavens. What is the hand? An instrument so wonderful that, when the Earl of Bridgewater bequeathed in his will $40,000 for treatises to be written on the wisdom, power and goodness of God, Sir Charles Bell, the great English anatomist and surgeon, found his greatest illustration in the construction of the human hand, devoting his whole book to that subject. So wonderful are these bodies that God names His own attributes after different parts of them. His omniscience—it is God's eye; His omnipresence—it is God's ear; His omnipotence—it is God's arm; the upholstery of the midnight heavens—it is the work of God's fingers; his life-giving power—it is the breath of the Almighty; his dominion—"the government shall be upon his shoulder."

A body so divinely honored and so divinely constructed, let us be careful not to abuse it. When it becomes a Christian duty to take care of our health, is not the whole tendency toward longevity? If I toss my watch about recklessly and drop it on the pavement and wind it up any time of day or night I happen to think of it and often let it run down, while you are careful with your watch and never abuse it and wind it up just at the same hour every night and put it in a place where it will not suffer from the violent changes of atmosphere, which watch will last the longer? Common sense answers. Now, the human body is God's watch. You see the hands of the watch, you see the face of the watch; but the beating of the heart is the ticking of the watch. Be careful and do not let it run down.

Again, I remark that practical religion is a friend of longevity in the fact that it is a protest against dissipations, which injure and destroy the health. Bad men and women live a very short life. Their sins kill them. I know hundreds of good old men, but I do not know half a dozen bad old men. Why? They do not get old. Lord Byron died at Missolonghi at 36 years of age, himself his own Mazeppa, his unbridled passions the horse that dashed with him into the desert. Edgar A. Poe died at Baltimore at 38 years of age. The black raven that alighted on the bust above his door was delirium tremens—

Only this and nothing more.

Napoleon Bonaparte lived only just beyond midlife, then died at St. Helena, and one of his doctors said that his disease was induced by excessive snuffing. The hero of Austerlitz, the man who by one step of his foot in the center of Europe shook the earth, killed by a snuff box! How many people we have known who have not lived out half their days because of their dissipations and indulgences! Now, practical religion is a protest against all dissipations of any kind.

"But," you say, "professors of religion have fallen, professors of religion have got drunk, professors of religion have misappropriated trust funds, professors of religion have absconded." Yes, but they threw away their religion before they did their morality. If a man on a White Star line steamer, bound for Liverpool, in mid-Atlantic jumps overboard and is drowned, is that anything against the White Star line's capacity to take the man across the ocean? And if a man jumps over the gunwale of his religion and goes down never to rise, is that any reason for your believing that religion has no capacity to take the man clear through? In the one case, if he had kept to the steamer, his body would have been saved; in the other case, if he had kept to his religion, his morals would have been saved.

There are aged people who would have been dead twenty-five years ago but for the defenses and the equipoise of religion. You have no more natural resistance than hundreds of people who lie in the cemeteries, to-day slain by their own vices. The doctors made their case as kind and pleasant as they could, and it was called congestion of the brain or something else, but the snakes and the blue flies that seemed to crawl over the pillow in the sight of the delirious patient showed what was the matter with him. You, the aged Christian man, walked along by that unhappy one until you came to the golden pillar of a Christian life. You went to the right; he went to the left. That is all the difference between you. If this religion is a protest against all forms of dissipation, then it is an illustrious friend of longevity. "With long life will I satisfy him."

Again, religion is a friend of longevity in the fact that it takes the worry out of our temporalities. It is not work that kills men; it is worry. When a man becomes a genuine Christian, he makes over to God not only his affections, but his family, his business, his reputation, his body, his mind, his soul, everything. Industrious he will be, but never worrying, because God is managing his affairs. How can he worry about business when in answer to his prayers God tells him when to buy and when to sell? And if he gain, that is best, and if he lose, that is best.

Suppose you had a supernatural neighbor who came in and said: "Sir, I want you to call on me in every exigency. I am your fast friend. I could fall back on $20,000,000. I can foresee a panic ten years. I hold the controlling stock in thirty of the best monetary institutions of New York. Whenever you are in trouble call on me, and I will help you. You can have my money, and you can have my influence. Here is my hand in pledge for it." How much would you worry about business? Why, you would say, "I'll do the best I can, and then I'll depend on my friend's generosity for the rest."

Now, more than that is promised to every Christian business man. God says to him: "I own New York and London and St. Petersburg and Pekin, and Australia and California are mine. I can foresee a panic a hundred years. I have all the resources of the universe, and I am your fast friend. When you get in business trouble or any other trouble, call on Me, and I will help. Here is My hand in pledge of omnipotent deliverance. How much should that man worry? Not much. What lion will dare to put his paw on that Daniel? Is there not rest in this? Is there not an eternal vacation in this? "Oh," you say, "here is a man who asked God for a blessing in a certain enterprise, and he lost $5000 in it! Explain that."

I will. Yonder is a factory, and one wheel is going north, and the other wheel is going south, and one wheel plays laterally and the other plays vertically. I go to the manufacturer and I say: "O manufacturer, your machinery is a contradiction! Why do you not make all the wheels go one way?" "Well," he says, "I made them to go in opposite directions on purpose, and they produce the right result. You go down stairs and examine the carpets we are turning out in this establishment and you will see." I go down on the other floor, and I see the carpets, and I am obliged to confess that, though the wheels in that factory go in opposite directions, they turn out a beautiful result, and while I am standing there looking at the exquisite fabric an old Scripture passage comes into my mind, "All things work together for good to them who love God." Is there not a tonic in that? Is there not longevity in that?

Suppose a man is all the time worried about his reputation? One man says he lies, another man says he is stupid, another says he is dishonest, and half a dozen printing establishments attack him, and he is in a great state of excitement and worry and fume and cannot sleep, but religion comes to him and says: "Man, God is on your side. He will take care of your reputation. If God be for you, who can be against you?" How much should that man worry about his reputation? Not much. If that broker who some years ago in Wall street, after he had lost money, sat down and wrote a farewell letter to his wife before he blew his brains out—if, instead of taking out of his pocket a pistol, he had taken out a well read New Testament, there would have been one less suicide.

O nervous and feverish people of the world, try this almighty sedative! You will live twenty-five years longer under its soothing power. It is not chloral that you want or morphine that you want. It is the gospel of Jesus Christ. "With long life will I satisfy him."

Again, practical religion is a friend of longevity in the fact that it removes all corroding care about a future existence. Every man wants to know what is to be. Before I had this matter settled with reference to my future existence the question almost worried me into ruined health. The anxieties men have upon this subject put together would make a martyrdom. This is a state of awful unhealthiness. There are people who fret themselves to death for fear of dying. I want to take the strain off your nerves and the depression off your soul, and I make two or three experiments. Experiment first: When you go out of this world, it does not make any difference whether you have been good or bad, whether you believed truth or error, you will go straight to glory. "Impossible," you say. "My common sense as well as my religion teaches that the bad and the good cannot live together forever. You give me no comfort in that experiment." Experiment the second: When you leave this world, you will go into an intermediate state, where you can get converted and prepared for heaven. "Impossible," you say. "As the tree falleth, so must it lie, and I cannot postpone to an intermediate state reformation which ought to have been effected in this state." Experiment the third: There is no future world. When a man dies, that is the last of him. Do not worry about what you are to do in another state of being. You will not do anything. "Impossible," you say. "There is something that tells me that death is not the appendix, but the preface to life. There is something that tells me that on this side of the grave I only get started and that I shall go on forever. My power to think says 'forever;' my affections say 'forever;' my capacity to enjoy or suffer, 'forever.'"


Ayer's Pills

Is your breath bad? Then your best friends turn their heads aside. A bad breath means a bad liver. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the whiskers. 50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

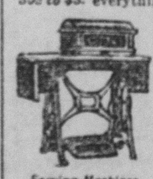

## JUSTICE IN CHINA.

**A Story of Li Hung Chang and Would-Be Prisoners.**

Of Li Hung Chang numberless stories are told in Chinese society. Now and then one reaches this country through our consuls in China. On one occasion when the premier was having a bitter fight with some of the more conservative members of the tsung-li-yamen he received as a present a magnificent cake, which he had reason to suspect contained poison. He put the cake aside and set all his powerful machinery to work to find out who was at the bottom of the plot. The investigation was partly successful, the crime being traced to three men, of whom one, at least, was absolutely guilty. Li had the trio arrested and brought to his yamen. When they arrived they were ushered into his presence and were received in his courtliest manner. The cake was produced, with the remark that "politeness forbade his tasting it until the three generous donors had had an opportunity to enjoy its excellence." Li cut the cake and one of his servitors handed it to the unwilling guests. Each took a piece and ate, or pretended to eat it. One crumbled the pieces and let them fall upon the floor, but the other two ate calmly, without manifesting any emotion. Ten minutes and the two men began to show symptoms of suffering. Li smiled benignantly and said to the man who had not eaten: "Your wisdom is so great that I am compelled to preserve your head as a souvenir to transcendent genius." The man was removed and promptly decapitated. To the other two the premier remarked: "The cake that you are eating is not the one you sent me, but one which I had my cook imitate. The poison from which you are suffering exists only in your imagination. I know of no way to cure your present pain except by letting you share the same fate as your friend who has just left the room."


BUY OF THE MAKER

Corsets. 50c to $3.



Sewing Machines. $7.95 t. $27.

Chair 89c.

Fifty-one years ago, we began our present plan of doing business of selling direct to the consumer, as we found thousands of people living in all parts of this country who pay cash for their merchandise, were tired of paying the big profits their local dealers were charging.

We then began selling everyone our own goods made in our own factories consisting of everything you Eat, everything you Wear, everything you Use, everything found in a home, in an office, in an hotel, on a farm, or in a barn, and we are saving money to-day for nearly two million people, who live in all parts of the world. *Our 964 page Catalogue costs us 65c. to print and mail it free to everyone—it tells all about everything to Eat, Wear and Use, has 10,000 illustrations and quotes wholesale prices on 100,000 different articles.*

Our Lithographed Carpet Catalogue shows Carpets, Rugs, Art Squares, Portieres and Lace Curtains in their real colors. Carpets sewed free, lining furnished free and freight prepaid.

Our Made-to-Order Clothing Catalogue with samples of cloth attached, offers suit and overcoats from $5.95 to $20.00. Expressage paid on clothing everywhere. We also issue a Special Catalogue of Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines and Bicycles. Which Catalogue do you want? Address this way:

JULIUS HINES & SON,
BALTIMORE, MD. Dept. 211



CARTER'S INK

You deny yourself pleasure and comfort if you don't use it.


**'Spectacled' Animals.**

Birds are furnished with a peculiar membrane, which in a state of repose lies in the inner angle of the eye, but is movable by two distinct muscles which draw it over the cornea. It is to a certain extent transparent, for, according to Cuvier, birds can look through it, as the eagle does when looking at the sun. This membrane forms a pair of spectacles, or, at least, answers the same purpose. This membrane is called the third eyelid. One of the most comical and grotesque animals is the "spectacled bear" (Ursus ornatus), which derives its chief attraction from the light-colored rings around its eyes. These—the greater part of the face being, like the body, black—have exactly the appearance of a pair of common "goggles," through which the beast seems to look with an air of mingled wisdom and imbecility. The spectacled bear is only found in the mountainous regions of Chili, South America.

**Cook in Earthenware Vessels.**

Cook nothing in iron vessels that you can cook in earthenware. The heat in the latter is more uniform, the flavor better preserved and there is less liability to burn.

**Quite Attached to It.**

Philadelphia Record: Dedbroke—"I hear you called on the lady's father last night. How did he like your suit?" Hardduppe—"Very much, I think. He kept half the coat collar when I left."


**How's This?**

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.


Col. Michael Cooney, of the Fourth Cavalry has retired at his own request after 40 years of continuous service.


**Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.**

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.


**Who Ever Does?**

She—"I wonder if it is hard to write dialect stories?" He—"I should think it might be. I know it's hard to read them."—Somerville Journal.


**To Cure Constipation Forever.**

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.


Major Marchand is busy writing a book giving an account of his journey across Africa.


I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. E. LOTZ, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1895.


Mommsen, the German historian, is 82 years old. He is a great traveler, and is still engaged in literary work.


**Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.**

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.


**Nine Policies.**

Chicago News: Insurance Clerk—"Here is a woman that wishes her pet cat insured." Manager—"All right, but tell her she'll have to take out a policy on each one of the cat's lives."


**No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.**

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.


**Story of a Long Beard.**

Cornelius Breckenridge of Taljaferro, Ky., was in town the other day and while talking to a friend he thrust his hand under his waistcoat and pulled out a snowy white beard which reached almost to his knees, says the Denver Times. "I am going to tell you an incident of my life that has never before been made public," he said. "That beard of mine is now thirty-one inches long and the cause of its length is all due to the fact that I once made a bet. When the war broke out I was one of the southerners who enlisted and fought with the confederates. Quite naturally my feeling toward Abraham Lincoln was not of the best. When old Abe came up the second time for election I said to a friend: 'Bob, if old Abe is elected I will never again shave.' 'Well,' said Bob, 'if Abe Lincoln is not elected I will never shave.' Both of us agreed it should stand as a bet and the election day rolled around and the result is well known."

THE REAL ISSUE.

Some say "Free silver is a curse,"
Some think it is the nation's hope;
But no one wants "Free Alkali,"
And there is none in Ivory Soap.

IVORY SOAP—99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

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SUCCESSFUL SHOOTERS SHOOT
WINCHESTER

Rifles, Repeating Shotguns, Ammunition and Loaded Shotgun Shells. Winchester guns and ammunition are the standard of the world, but they do not cost any more than poorer makes. All reliable dealers sell Winchester goods.

*FREE:* Send name and address on a postal for 156 page Illustrated Catalogue describing all the guns and ammunition made by the

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,
176 WINCHESTER AVE., NEW HAVEN, CONN.


**A Kruger Story.**

President Kruger recently refused an interview to a celebrated Englishman, who thereupon sent back word that he must see him; that he was no ordinary person; that, in fact, he was a member of the house of lords. The servant went away and returned with the message: "The president says he cannot see you, and adds that he is a cattle herder."

**She Obeyed Instructions.**

Mrs. Naggsby (impatiently calling)—"Nora, drop everything at once and come to me!" Nora—"Yes, ma'am." Mrs. Naggsby—"Now, what's the baby crying for?" Nora—"Because I dropped him, mum."—Tit-Bits.


Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

The best remedy for Consumption. Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Croup. small doses; quick, sure results. *Dr. Bull's Pilliscure Constipation. Trial, 20 for 25c.*



FITS STOPPED FREE Permanently Cured

Insanity Prevented by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, St. Vitus' Dance. Book and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients. They paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.


B N U 43.


25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.



"Arkansas Valley Truth"

Is an illustrated journal describing the

Varied Resources of the Arkansas Valley in eastern Colorado

Here are successfully raised, by irrigation, great quantities of fruits, grains and alfalfa.

Crops are Sure and profitable, and climate exceptionally healthful.

Write for free copy of "Truth," also for information about homeseekers' excursion tickets.

Address
E. F. BURNETT, G. E. P. Agt.,
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,
377 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes.

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.

ALL LEATHERS. ALL STYLES

THE GENUINE have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom.

Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Largest makers of $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send you a pair on receipt of price. State kind of leather, size and width, plain or cap toe. Catalogue C Free.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.



ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER

Cures Coughs and Colds. Prevents Consumption. All Druggists. 25c.



GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC.

THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES
—OF—
Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

are being sold daily to the people in the malarial sections of the United States. The demand for GROVE'S is three times greater than all the other Chill Tonics combined.

A LARGE JOBBER'S TESTIMONY:

MEYER BROS. DRUG CO., of St. Louis, write about GROVE'S:

PARIS MEDICINE CO., St, Louis, Mo., Gentlemen:—We find we are again in need of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. Please rush down 100 gross more at once. It might be pleasant for you to know that we sold during the chill season of 1898, 2660 dozen *Grove's Tonic* and our sales for this season are steadily increasing. This is a record to be proud of, and we congratulate you on such a showing. Yours truly, MEYER BROS. DRUG CO.

FORMULA

The formula of GROVE'S is plainly printed on each bottle showing what it contains. The reason the imitators do not advertise their formula is because they know the people would not buy their medicine if they knew its ingredients.

YOUR DRUGGIST HAS SOLD GROVE'S FOR YEARS. JUST ASK HIM ABOUT IT.

Grove's is a prescription that does cure MALARIA, CHILLS AND FEVER.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED'K KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Oct. 5


DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

SHERIFF,
CYRUS BRUNGART.....Millheim

TREASURER,
WM. T. SPEER.....Bellefonte.

REGISTER,
A. G. ARCHEY.....Ferguson Twp

RECORDER,
J. C. HARPER.....Bellefonte

COMMISSIONER,
DANIEL HECKMAN.....Benner Twp
PHILIP H. MEYER.....Harris Twp

AUDITOR,
JOHN H. BECK.....Walker Twp
W. H. TIBBENS.....College Twp

CORONER,
Dr. W. U. IRWIN.....Huston Twp

A score of the ablest and best men in the Republican party are opposed to McKinley's Philippine policy.

The effort to clear the county of its $40,000 indebtedness began back under the administration of commissioners A. J. Greist and John Wolf.

McKinley tariff on coal, 75 cents. The coal Trust puts up the price of coal 75 cents, backed by the tariff.

Now who pays the tariff but the consumer?

The public have lost sight of the Philipsburg statesman, Humelsdorf, Womelsdorf, or be it Oberdorf, and miss him, in these piping times of machine strife.

The Quayites, afraid to make their own doings the issue, will try to pull the wool over the eyes of the voters by playing the soldier racket. Sell is ausgespielt.

Thomas B. Reed in a farewell letter to the voters of his former district makes a sly attack on McKinley's Philippine policy. He says: "Whatever may happen, I am sure that the first Maine district will always be true to the principles of liberty, self-government and the rights of man."

The issue in this State, to be decided next month, is a square one, dishonesty, jobbery, plunder and higher taxes, on one side; or, economy and honest government on the other. The former is Quayism; the latter is Creasey, true and tried, weighed and not found wanting.

Which will you choose?

Colonel Barnett, Quay's nominee for state treasurer against farmer Creasy, says he will be under the orders of his political managers. These managers within a year or two have ordered delay in the payment of school funds and appropriations to the State's benevolent institutions that there might be more money in the treasury for speculation and to shake the plum tree. Is that Colonel Barnett's platform?

This may be a great administration, but one thing is certain, it can get down to smaller and meaner acts than any administration has ever thought of, one of which is in keeping Commodore Schley away from the Dewey celebration and sending Sampson there. But neither this nor any other administration can wipe out the fact that it was Schley, not Sampson, who destroyed the Spanish fleet off Santiago.

Gov. Sadler, of Nevada, who has just had the Gubernatorial fight decided in his favor by the State Supreme court, is credited with saying he owes his majority to the fact that he signed the bill legalizing prize fights in his State.

In our own state the Quay machine has been holding power by jobbery and corruption, and while some self-righteous ones will view Nevada with holy horror, they will go to the polls and vote for the more iniquitous Quayites in this State.

TO BE REMEMBERED.

"Remember the Maine," that will do for all times and climes.

Next, remember, from now until November, 7th, the doings of the machine, its

Cutting down the school fund, one million dollars;

Its useless and horrible bird book, $60,000;

Its padded pay rolls, $25,000.

Its new and useless offices and increase of salaries, $300,000.

Its allowing Quay and son Dick to use hundreds of thousands of public funds for private speculation in stocks while hundreds of school teachers had to wait long periods for their pay;

Its plundering the State in the fitting up of Grace Church;

Its charging the State $25,000 for a drunken junket to New York;

Its spending a half million on a fraud of a new capitol, which will be remodeled to furnish the machine a ten million job!

Yes, "remember the Maine,"

And what above follows, remember the same.

# HONEST, ABLE CANDIDATES

## Light on Careers of Which Pennsylvania Democrats Are Proud.

## WORTHY OF INDEPENDENT VOTES.

**Commendation Which Shows the Hope of Anti-Quay Republicans For the Success of the Champions of Clean State Government.**

Who and what are the Pennsylvania Democratic nominees, Stephen Leslie Mestrezat, for justice of the supreme court; Charles J. Reilly, for judge of the superior court, and William T. Creasy, for state treasurer?

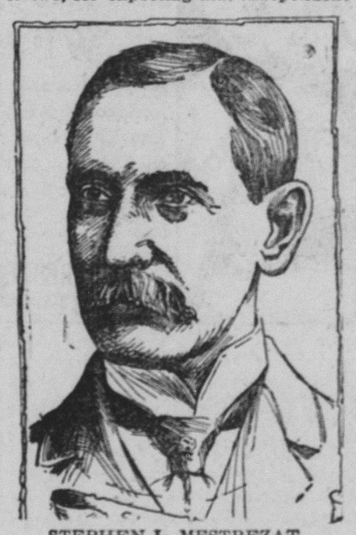
What does the public press, particularly the formidable array of newspapers opposed to Quayism and Republican machine rule, say of them, and what is the prospect of their support from independent voters at the polls?

Can Mestrezat, Reilly and Creasy sweep the state outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and can the corrupt machines of the great cities be prevented from annuling the will of the remainder of the state?

STAND ON THEIR OWN MERITS.

Sketches follow which show that if faultless management had characterized state treasury rule throughout the many years of state finance domination by the Quay power, the Democratic candidates, on the merits of their own achievements and high character, and on the strength of what their candidacy assures for better home rule and reformed state government, would still stand worthy of the votes of all good citizens.

How much greater the reason, in view of only the state government scandals exposed during the last year or two, for expecting that independent



STEPHEN L. MESTREZAT.

votes will enable the Democratic candidates to overthrow the Republican machine in November, and thus brighten the prospects for an honest majority in the state legislature to be elected next year.

This presentation of Democratic claims upon the honest judgment of a people not to be deluded by the throwing of irrelevant national issue dust into their eyes, will include testimony from the Republican press as to the excellence of the Democratic state convention's work. There can be no mistaking the purpose of the anti-Quay Republican newspapers to go as far as they can for the election of Reilly and Creasy. There is of course, no doubt of the election of the candidates of the two great parties for supreme justice, under constitutional provision.

NEED NOT FEAR PHILADELPHIA.

With this basis of reasonable hope for routing the machine cohorts in "the country" we have unprecedented antagonism to Quayism in Philadelphia, while in Allegheny resides the chief of the insurgents, Senator Flinn, whose profession of support for the ticket the Quay managers regard as a joke, and another anti-Quay senator, Mr. Magee. Nearly all the principal Philadelphia Republican daily newspapers commend the Democratic candidates, and most vigorously condemn the Quay machine in expressions of hope for its annihilation.

The utmost confidence in the present honored management of the Democratic party has been voiced by the anti-Quay Republican press, particularly in Philadelphia. It was the well founded hope of "the country" for Philadelphia that made Pittston invincible in 1882 and in 1890. Philadelphia Democrats today are united and harmonious in consequence of the wise local leadership as applied to the present county ticket. The Democrats there are as one man, and the Quay machine is opposed within the Republican party by a power greater than ever before confronted it. Why, then, should the honest "country" fear this year for Philadelphia?

Let the rest of the story speak for itself.

SKETCH OF CHARLES J. REILLY.

The following narrative of the interesting and honorable career of a conspicuously self made man, Charles J. Reilly, candidate for judge of the superior court, is from the forthcoming publication of the proceedings of the Democratic state convention, compiled by J. W. Moyer, secretary of the state committee:

"One of the chief glories of our institutions has ever been the fact that, no matter how high or humble a beginning one may have had, they afford all persons an equal opportunity to rise in the scale of excellence from the lowest to the highest position of influence and power in the gift of the people. The race is open to all comers on equal terms. Were I to attempt to enumerate the names and describe the lives of the great men of humble origin who have embellished American history with their achievements in all departments of human endeavor I would have to rewrite the greater and most brilliant part of it. Common observation may be epitomized in the statement that nearly all, if not all, our great statemen, jurists, scientists and leaders in finance and trade, began life and acquired early learning and experience in the school of adversity. In the rude 'Mill Boy of the Slashes' we soon behold the polished orator; in the robust and muscular rail splitter the world is compelled to admire and acknowledge one of the greatest statesmen and benefactors of his race in ancient and modern times.

HIS EARLY STRUGGLES.

"So with our candidate, Charles J. Reilly, the subject of this sketch. We first find him removing from the city of his birth in order to engage in commercial pursuits. We note with ad-

CHARLES J. REILLY.

miration the difficulties he encountered and overcame; his struggles with adversity for light and education and final triumphant admission to the bar of his adopted county, under the guidance and tutorship of its eminent leaders; his elevation to honorable and responsible office in the community, and the record of his faithful and fearless discharge of his official duties, and finally we have this shipping clerk for a lumber firm of his adopted city, now become an eminent lawyer, nominated without seeking for the high and honorable position of superior court judge, a position of great honor and dignity. In the prime and freshness of young manhood, he is unanimously presented to the people by a great party for one of the highest and most honorable offices in the state.

"To the thousands of young men in state and nation who are struggling, as he struggled for fame, often almost in despair, his career and achievements will stand at once as a bright and inspiring example and incentive to devoted and courageous effort and continued industry. The keynote of his success is probably contained in the following extract from his speech before the convention which nominated him on assuming his duties as presiding officer, but which was uttered at a time when he could have had no thought whatever of such an event. He said: 'This is a government of the people, by the people, for the people.' All men are equal here. The law secures equal justice to all alike in their private affairs.

MR. CREASY'S RECORD.

The Hon. William Trenton Creasy, Democratic nominee for state treasurer, was born Feb. 23, 1856, on the farm on which he now resides in Catawissa township, Columbia county. He is the son of Nathan Creasy, who was one of the county's most worthy and respected citizens. The candidate's ancestors were of the earlier settlers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, many of them taking an active part in the war of the revolution, and afterwards were always active in the development of their country's interests.

William T. Creasy was educated in the common schools of his neighborhood and the Catawissa academy, and graduated from the Bloomsburg State Normal school in 1875. He also received, under a private tutor, a German education in connection with his other studies.

At the age of 16 he commenced teaching school, and continued in that profession for a number of years. He began farming for himself in the spring of 1876, which occupation he has followed ever since, devoting much of his attention to stock raising and fruit growing.

Mr. Creasy was the originator of the "White Plymouth Rocks," and first exhibited them at the great poultry show held at Madison Square Garden, New York city, in 1886, and besides getting the first prize, received many encomiums from the leading poultry men of the United States and Canada.

His orchards, vineyards and various small fruit sections of his well kept farm forcibly reveal the careful attention given to this work, while his well filled barns and granaries show that "He plows deep while sluggards sleep."

Mr. Creasy has a distinctively agricultural ancestry, who, after fighting in the revolutionary war, settled in central Pennsylvania, near a spot which is now known as "Creasy Station," on the Pennsylvania railroad, bordering the Susquehanna river, near Bloomsburg.

ACTIVITY IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

"Farmer" Creasy, like a good citizen, took an active interest in the affairs of his county and district and for four terms served as a school director of his native township. In 1893 he was asked to accept the office of mercantile appraiser, and faithfully served in that capacity during his term of office.

In 1894 by the urgent request of his many friends he became a candidate for the legislature, received the nomination and was elected. He was renominated in 1896 without opposition, and again elected.

Although the rule in Columbia county is to give only two terms to its members, in Farmer Creasy's case it was set aside and he was forced to accept a third term, and in 1898 was again unanimously nominated and elected. Mr. Creasy's ability and integrity had become well known to the Democracy of the state, and the Democratic press with prominent men of that party, throughout the commonwealth, urged his constituency to return him again to the legislature, so that the party could have a tried and trusted champion on the floor whom the minority could depend upon as a zealous and faithful leader in the struggles for better government.

ACHIEVEMENTS AS A LEGISLATOR.

His constituency needed no prompting, for they well knew his worth before this, and he was triumphantly returned for a third time. His party in the legislature gave him the unanimous nomination as their choice for speaker in recognition of his ability and fidelity to the principles of reform in state affairs, which he and his colleagues on the minority side were bravely battling for.

In the memorable session of 1895 Mr. Creasy first came into prominence in his fight against the "Marshall pipe line bill," and in the same session was the advocate of the farmers when the "Riter equalization tax bill" was before the house. He took an active stand against the banking bill, superior court bill and the public grounds bill, all of which were to increase officials and take from the treasury many thousands of dollars.

In the session of 1897 his honest and sincere work in the house won for him the admiration of many of his Republican colleagues, and no better compliment could be paid him than that uttered by a most prominent Republican politician, who in speaking of the work of that session said: "While in the last legislature (1897) some of the Democratic senators and a number of the Democratic members of the lower house, led by the incorruptible Creasy, of Columbia county, were always found on the side of the people."

CHAMPION OF HONEST LABOR.

At all the sessions he was an earnest advocate of all bills that tended to alleviate the condition of the workingman, and his fight in committee to restore to the laboring people the Orme store order bill will never be forgotten by them. Farmer Creasy stood by the Bullitt charter bill in this session when it was in danger.

The Andrews bank bill would have taken away all protection to depositors by allowing stockholders after looting

HON. W. T. CREASY.

banks to transfer their liabilities and obligations to persons financially irresponsible. This bill was introduced by a Quay senator, reported favorable by a Quay committee, passed by a Quay senate and when called up in the house for consideration Mr. Creasy pointed out its defects, and it was killed there and then, and not further heard from in that session.

In short, Mr. Creasy bitterly opposed all schemes to loot the terasury, not only in special measures, but also in the general appropriation bill. When the scheme was concocted by the Quay machine to cut the school appropriation one million and a half each year Mr. Creasy headed the opposition, and by his untiring efforts in the last days of the session succeeded in defeating it, much to the discomfiture of the schemers.

QUALITIES AS A REFORM LEADER.

It was in this session that "Farmer" Creasy's ability as a leader was specially recognized by his colleagues, and although very modest in his demeanor and besides very unassuming in character he was nevertheless against his desire forced to the front and with commendable skill led the minority in the house through the most turbulent part of the session with much credit.

In the last legislature he was given the honor of the caucus nomination for speaker by his party and he won the esteem of his fellow members for his leadership on the floor and his struggles for the rights of the people. He was a member of the legislative committee of the State Grange, and as such represented the farm interests on the floor of the house. Here he championed the "tax conference bill," which passed the house, and was in the interest of the real estate owners of the commonwealth. In the same session he served on the standing committees on ways and means, agriculture, appropriations and health and sanitation.

In the prolonged contest for United States senator Mr. Creasy was conspicuous as one of the leaders to whom the credit belongs for the noble stand made by the Democratic legislators, and for the proof given to all independents that they can proceed in their efforts for the overthrow of Quayism and the Republican machine with entire confidence in the Democratic party's integrity of purpose.

**Sale Register.**

OCTOBER 20—G. M. Smetzler, 1 mile east of Potters Mills; 4 horses, 7 milch cows, 28 head of young cattle, wagons, buggy, binder, plows, and other farm implements. Sale at 10 o'clock. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

OCT. 28—The heirs of the estate of John H. Bible, dec'd., offer at public sale, a farm in Potter twp., Centre Co., 1 mile north of Potters Mills and 1 mile southeast of Centre Hill, containing 55 acres. Good house, barn, and necessary outbuildings; running water at house and barn. Sale at 2 p. m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of James G. Evans, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

L. KRYDER EVANS,
J. WELLS EVANS,
JOHN M. EVANS,
DANIEL M. WOLF,
Executors.

Spring Mills, Pa., Oct. 5, '99.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Dr. Wm. A. Jacobs, late of Centre Hall Borough, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Lizzie M. Jacobs, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known same without delay.

LIZZIE M. JACOBS, Adm'r.
CLEMENT DALE, Att'y, Centre Hall, Pa.
Bellefonte, Pa. aug31-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of William Weaver, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WM. M. GROVE, Adm'r.
aug31-6t Centre Hill, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS FARM.—IF you are desirous of purchasing a first-class farm at a reasonable price, here is an opportunity such as you will seldom find: The undersigned offers at private sale, what is known as the John Wagner farm, situate about one and one-fourth miles west of Tusseyville, in Potter township, and containing about 149 acres of farm land and about 12 acres of good timber land. This is one of the most desirable farms in Penns valley; is under a high state of cultivation; almost entirely level; contains no waste land; a large barn, good substantial house, out-buildings, wagon and implement sheds; good orchard, water, and all the conveniences of a first-class farm; only one-fourth mile to schools, and one and one-fourth miles to churches and stores. If you desire to purchase a farm that is productive and in an excellent state of cultivation, do not fail to examine this property. For information, call upon or address,

N. B. SPANGLER,
aug24-6t Bellefonte, Pa.


## Pumpkin Contest

Will close Saturday, October 14th. All contestants must bring their pumpkins to the store before 3 o'clock on that afternoon.

## Early Opening

Of Fall and Winter Clothing, Season 1899 and 1900, for Men, Boys and Children.

—:—

**Hat Opening**
For Men, Women and Children.

**Neck Wear**
For Men, Women and Children.

**Gloves**
For Men, Women and Children.

**Handkerchiefs**
For Men, Women and Children.

**Hosiery**
For Men, Women and Children.

**Underwear**
For Men, Boys and Children.

**Umbrella and Mackintosh Opening**
For Men and Women.

—:—

Opening of Fall and Winter Woolens, for Clothing made to order by the best cutters and tailors.

**Montgomery & Co.,**
**BELLEFONTE.**

A promise of worth fulfilled in every barrel or sack bearing the brands

*Golden Link* or *Tuberose*.

Please ask your Dealer for it today

If your grocer don't have it in stock, ask him to order same from Allison Bros., Spring Mills, or Bellefonte mill agents.

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## PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

**Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.**

Time Table, in effect May 21 1899.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

7.32 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.08 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1.00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30 Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.20 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.35 a. m., New York at 7.23 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.04 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.38 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.35 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.05 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10.03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.55 a m, Baltimore, 8.55 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 8.55 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.05 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.23 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

| Westward. | | | | Eastward. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P M | A.M. | | STATIONS. | A M | P M |
| 1 38 | 5 40 | | Montandon | 9 15 | 4 55 |
| 1 45 | 6 35 | | Lewisburg | 9 05 | 4 47 |
| 1 53 | 6 43 | | Biehl | 8 58 | 4 39 |
| 1 57 | 6 47 | | Vicksburg | 8 53 | 4 35 |
| 2 05 | 6 55 | | Mifflinburg | 8 45 | 4 27 |
| 2 16 | 7 07 | | Millmont | 8 33 | 4 16 |
| 2 23 | 7 15 | | Glen Iron | 8 26 | 4 08 |
| 2 51 | 7 40 | | Paddy Mountain | 8 00 | 3 43 |
| 3 02 | 7 50 | | Coburn | 7 50 | 3 32 |
| 3 08 | 7 57 | | Zerby | 7 43 | 3 25 |
| 3 17 | 8 05 | | Rising Spring | 7 35 | 3 17 |
| 3 23 | 8 11 | | Penn Cave | 7 28 | 3 10 |
| 3 30 | 8 18 | | Centre Hall | 7 22 | 3 02 |
| 3 35 | 8 24 | | Gregg | 7 17 | 2 55 |
| 3 42 | 8 31 | | Linden Hall | 7 10 | 2 48 |
| 3 46 | 8 35 | | Oak Hall | 7 06 | 2 43 |
| 3 50 | 8 39 | | Lemont | 7 02 | 2 38 |
| 3 54 | 8 43 | | Dale Summit | 6 57 | 2 34 |
| 4 03 | 8 52 | | Pleasant Gap | 6 48 | 2 24 |
| 4 06 | 8 55 | | Axemann | 6 45 | 2 21 |
| 4 10 | 9 00 | | Bellefonte | 6 40 | 2 15 |

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18, a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.10 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8.15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.04 a. m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a. m., 10.05 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.,

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. E. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

| EASTWARD. | | | | WESTWARD | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12½ | 8½ | 2½ | STATIONS. | 1½ | 7½ | 11½ |
| P M | P M | A M | Ar, Lv. | A M | A M | P M |
| 6 30 | 1 10 | 8 45 | Bellefonte | 6 30 | 10 30 | 4 21 |
| 6 20 | 1 02 | 8 40 | Coleville | 6 37 | 10 37 | 4 26 |
| 6 16 | 12 58 | 8 37 | Morris | 6 40 | 10 42 | 4 30 |
| 6 10 | 12 54 | 8 35 | Whitmer | 6 44 | 10 47 | 4 33 |
| 6 05 | 12 49 | 8 31 | Hunters | 6 50 | 10 53 | 4 38 |
| 6 02 | 12 46 | 8 28 | Fillmore | 6 53 | 10 56 | 4 42 |
| 5 57 | 12 41 | 8 24 | Brisly | 7 00 | 11 02 | 4 47 |
| 5 53 | 12 37 | 8 20 | Waddle | 7 05 | 11 05 | 4 52 |
| 5 50 | 12 35 | 8 18 | Scotia Crossing | 7 08 | 11 08 | 4 54 |
| 5 36 | 12 26 | 8 07 | Krumrine | 7 17 | 11 20 | 5 03 |
| 5 33 | 12 24 | 8 04 | Struble | 7 20 | 11 24 | 5 0 |
| 5 31 | 12 22 | 8 02 | Inn | 7 28 | 11 28 | 5 08 |
| 5 30 | 12 20 | 8 00 | State College | 7 30 | 11 30 | 5 10 |

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

| Read Down. | | | May 18, 1896. | Read Up. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | No 5 | No 3 | | No 6 | No 4 | No 2 |
| a. m | p.m. | p. m. | Lv. Ar. | p. m. | p. m. | a. m. |
| ‡7 20 | ‡7 30 | ‡3 45 | BELLEF'NTE | 10 04 | 6 10 | 10 10 |
| 7 34 | 7 44 | 3 57 | Nigh | 9 49 | 5 57 | 9 56 |
| 7 41 | 7 50 | 4 03 | Zion | 9 43 | 5 51 | 9 50 |
| 7 46 | 7 55 | 4 08 | Hecla Park | 9 38 | 5 46 | 9 45 |
| 7 48 | 7 57 | 4 10 | Dunkles | 9 36 | 5 44 | 9 43 |
| 7 52 | 8 01 | 4 14 | HUBLERSB'G | 9 32 | 5 40 | 9 39 |
| 7 56 | 8 05 | 4 18 | Snydertown | 9 28 | 5 37 | 9 35 |
| 7 58 | 8 07 | 4 20 | Nittany | 9 25 | 5 35 | 9 33 |
| 8 00 | 8 09 | 4 22 | Huston | 9 23 | 5 33 | 9 31 |
| 8 02 | 8 11 | 4 24 | LAMAR | 9 21 | 5 31 | 9 29 |
| 8 04 | 8 13 | 4 26 | Clintondale | 9 19 | 5 29 | 9 26 |
| 8 09 | 8 19 | 4 31 | Krider's S'n g. | 9 14 | 5 24 | 9 21 |
| 8 16 | 8 25 | 4 37 | Mackeyville | 9 08 | 5 18 | 9 15 |
| 8 23 | 8 32 | 4 43 | Cedar Springs | 9 01 | 5 12 | 9 09 |
| 8 25 | 8 34 | 4 45 | Salona | 8 59 | 5 11 | 9 07 |
| 8 30 | 8 40 | 4 50 | MILL HALL | ‡8 53 | ‡5 05 | ‡9 01 |
| 9 30 | 9 20 | | Jersey Shore | 4 30 | | 7 55 |
| 10 05 | 9 55 | Arr. | Wm'PO'T Lve | 4 00 | | ‡7 25 |
| †10 20 | *11 30 | Lve | Wm'PO'T Arr. | 2 40 | | *5 55 |
| 5 08 | 7 10 | | PHILA | ‡8 35 | | *11 30 |
| 8 32 | 10 30 | | Atlantic City | 7 00 | | 5 30 |
| 6 00 | | | NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.) | ‡4 30 | | |
| 7 28 | ‡9 30 | | NEW YORK (Via Phila.) | | | ‡7 30 |
| p. m | a. m | | Arr. Lve. | a. m. | | p. m. |

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.


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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

**Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.**

——Jared Mowery was down to Coburn on Monday.

——Joe Kelley, of Reedsville, was in Centre Hall on Monday.

——Mrs. Witmer Smith, of Bellefonte, is spending several days at the home of Isaac Smith.

——Mrs. Weight, of Renova, Pa., was the guest of Mrs. G. W. Hosterman this week.

—Jacob Winkelblech and G. H. Homan, of Haines, attended the horse sale on Monday.

——Mrs. B. H. Arney departed on Monday on an extended visit with friends in Altoona.

——B. D. Brisbin was in the upper end of the valley on Monday and Tuesday after apples.

——Dr. Robison came down from State College yesterday to transact some business in the town.

——Republican candidate for Register James B. Strohm, was in town Monday looking after his political friends.

——Brown McNitt and Landlord "Stacky" Brown, two of Milroy's good citizens, were over on Monday taking in the horse sale.

——Jesse Rearick and sister Miss Savilla Rearick, of near Spring Mills, were the guests of their brother, W. O. Rearick over Sunday.

——Bert Shimp, a former resident of our town, but now living in Lewistown, was here Monday on a short visit to his old friends.

——Miss Myrtle M. Showers and Miss Lula Thomas left on Saturday on a week's visit with friends at Reedsville and Lewistown.

——Miss Sara Tate, who had been a guest at the home of J. T. Lee the last two weeks, returned to her home at Altoona on Monday.

——Miss Alda Sankey left this week for Milesburg, where she will visit her sister, Mrs. James Gregg. She will remain several days.

——Mrs. John Orbison, from Sidney, Ohio, arrived here last Saturday, on a visit to friends and relatives in Centre Hall and vicinity. She will remain several weeks.

——Rev. J. M. Rearick attended the Lutheran Synod at Belleville, Mifflin county, over Sunday. He was accompanied by Walter M. Kerlin, the delegate from this charge.

——James N. Leitzell, of Spring Mills, was the loudest mouthed man on Monday we have had in town for many a day. He was the auctioneer at the horse sale and made himself heard.

——Rev. C. C. Christine went to Milroy on Tuesday to attend the sessions of Huntingdon Presbytery which meets there this week. Elders George Goodhart and Joshua T. Potter are also in attendance.

——Jacob Neese, retired farmer, was a caller, and informs us articles at his sale brought better prices than expected. He is one of the good old stock of honest men who would't cheat a man for any thing that's in it.

——Miss Mabel Boal, one of the Bell telephone operators, left this morning on a two weeks' vacation. She will visit friends in Milton, Harrisburg and Millersburg. Miss Elsie Geiss will take her place during her absence.

——James Sweetwood, one of our honest, toiling farmers, gave us a call. He says it takes all farmers make to meet their taxes, and that the people are stabbing their own interests who are voting with the party that created the Trusts. He is right.

——A. G. Archey, the Ferguson township candidate for Register, was in town on Friday while out on a tour looking up the voters. Alex will go in with a good round majority. He's a Democrat who always worked for his party's interest and was to the front at all times.

——Zach. Porter, of Johnstown, Pa., who had been here on a visit to relatives and friends for two weeks past, left on Tuesday morning for Buffalo, N. Y. He was accompanied by Mrs. Mary Odenkirk and her daughter Mrs. W. F. Bradford, who will remain in Buffalo for several weeks.

——H. Irvin Wise and family, with his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Wise, departed on Tuesday afternoon for Berwick, Pa., where they will make their home. Irv. has secured a position in the car shops there. He was a most excellent citizen and all were sorry that he should locate elsewhere. His handsome home down street will be occupied by Dr. G. L. Lee.

——Miss May Rhone, who served four years as clerk in the Agricultural Department at Harrisburg, and among those compelled to walk the plank when Quay resumed control of the state, has secured a position as stenographer in a large publishing house in New York City. The position is a good one with a large salary.

——Mrs. Lucy Henney departed on Tuesday morning for Philadelphia, to purchase a new line of the latest style and most fashionable millinery for her popular establishment. She was accompanied by her son Wilbur Henney and Mrs. W. A. Sandoe. They will remain about ten days in the city taking in the sights at the exposition.

——Miss Ray Irwin, who had been visiting at Johnstown, Pa., for some time past, has again returned to the home of her sister, Mrs. S. H. Eisenberg, at the Reformed parsonage. Miss Irwin was in charge of the Reformed church Mission in Japan, and was in her native country on a year's vacation, but she has decided not to return again. During her long service in that country she gathered a unique and interesting collection of Japanese curios, which she has had forwarded to her.

——Rev. A. W. Orwig and his mother, Mrs. W. W. Orwig, of Cleveland, Ohio, have been in this community for several weeks visiting among their relatives, and on Sunday were guests at the home of W. O. Rearick. Mrs. Orwig is a sister of Mr. Wm. Rishel, at Tusseyville. The family years ago resided at Aaronsburg and later at New Berlin, where they published an Evangelical church paper. Later they emigrated to Harrisburg and then to Cleveland, where they continued the publication of the religious paper. Rev. Orwig occupied the pulpit for Rev. Rhoads on Sunday evening and delivered an excellent sermon to a large audience.

## SPRING MILLS.

**Items of Interest as Gathered by Our Correspondent.**

Quite a large number of our people attended the fair at Lewisburg last week.

Here the first snow of the season occurred on Saturday last; of course straw hats are now at a large discount.

The Spring Mills Planing Mill Company is doing a large business, and are operating the plant to its utmost capacity.

Frank Kennelley who moved from here to near Penn Cave last year to take charge of a peach orchard, has returned and is again one of our citizens.

The extensive and costly library belonging to M. B. Hering, containing many rare and valuable books, has been purchased by Andrew Shook, of our village.

All our merchants report business during September, as having been very fair. Commercial agents passing through our village report trade on the road not very lively.

Edwin Ruhl's new restaurant is a complete success. Commercial agents and travelers passing through here, have discovered it to be a capital place to obtain a hasty lunch. Head quarters for Pungateague and little rock oysters.

J. H. Runkle our reliable meat merchant, has had his delivery wagon very neatly lettered. His son Bruce, a very agreeable and intelligent young man drives it daily through the village and vicinity supplying customers with home dressed meat at low prices. Mr. Runkle gives the meat market building and refrigerators his personal attention, and is always on duty there except when engaged at the slaughter house. Evidently he has few idle moments.

G. H. Long the energetic merchant of our village, has his new building on the Avenue under roof. When finished it will be a decided improvement to the neighborhood. John F. Hagan, of Farmers Mills, the well known builder and carpenter has charge of the construction, which is equivalent to saying that nothing will be left unfinished. During the summer Mr. Hagan erected several very substantial and attractive dwellings and modernized several others, introducing all the modern improvements possible in a country residence. Many of the conveniences are entirely original with Mr. Hagan, proving him to be a builder and architect of the highest ability.

## MILLHEIM.

**Personal Mention and Other Items of Interest.**

The families of Irvin Luse and Michael Maize moved to Baltimore this week.

Mrs. Stover and daughter, of Altoona, visited at the home of Jonathan Harter, on Penn street.

Miss Mary Mauck, one of our milliners, went to Philadelphia on Monday morning to buy in her fall stock.

Messrs. Strausser and Nipple bought a car load of cattle in this section and shipped them on Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Florence Moyer, a pleasant young lady of Freeburg, was the guest of Miss Mame Miller a few days last week.

Harry Deibler and wife, of Berrysburg, arrived in town on Saturday evening, and will spend several days with friends here.

Miss Gertrude Miller, who had been staying with her sister, Mrs. Charles Morris, of this place, left for Johnsonburg on Monday.

The chestnut crop is not of much account in this section. The drought affecting the growth of the burrs, as well as injuring the fruit.

## Tusseyville.

Mr. William Martz and family spent Sunday last in Centre Hall.

Farmers in our community are thinking of commencing to husk corn.

Mr. and Mrs. William Mitterling expect to attend the fair at Milton this week.

We have been having some very hard frosts through our valley the last few mornings.

Quite a number of our people attended the fair at Lewisburg last week; they report a fine time.

Rev. Eisenberg will hold his regular communion services in our church on next Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Krumrine attended the wedding of Lorenzo O. Parker and S. Eleanor Krumrine, at Millheim last Thursday.

Edward had thought during picnic week, of applying to Mr. Lose at Centre Hall for a position as night watch; but he thinks now that he would prefer going to Zion.

## An Autumn Outing.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for an eleven-day personally-conducted tour to the Battlefield of Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Virginia Hot Springs, Natural Bridge, and the cities of Richmond and Washington to leave Pittsburg on Thursday October 19. The party will be in charge of a tourist agent and an experienced chaperon. A whole day will be spent on the Battlefield of Gettysburg, a carriage drive with lectures by an able guide being included in the ticket. Ample time will be allowed at Luray and Natural Bridge to view the wondrous natural formations, and at the Hot Springs two days will be spent. The season at this great Autumn resort in the beautiful mountains of Virginia will be at its height. At Richmond and Washington opportunities will be presented to visit all the points of interest under intelligent guidance.

The round-trip rate, including transportation, and parlor-car seat from Pittsburg to Harrisburg, and sleeping-car berth from Washington to Pittsburg; carriage drives, meals, hotel accommodations, and guide fees, $70 from Pittsburg, $69 from Greensburg, $67.75 from Johnstown, $66.50 from Altoona, $65.50 from Huntingdon, and proportionate rates from other points.

For detailed itinerary apply to ticket agents: Thos. E. Watt, Passenger agent, Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. sept28-2t

## McKINLEY'S MISTAKES.

It is contended by Republican politicians that McKinley has made some grave errors of late :

1. Gross inconsistency in his treatment of the Sulu group and the Philippine islands. The leaders see that while it may be a good thing from a military standpoint to have treated with the sultan without bloodshed, yet the President has produced the impression that a Republican administration favors polygamy, slavery and bribery of the sultan for an annual fee of $4,600. The heathen Sulus, it is pointed out, are enjoying a measure of liberty, while the Christian Filipinos are only asking what has been granted to a Mohammedan despot.

2. The people of the United States, it is alleged, will not sustain the President's act in inciting Mohammedan savages to attack the Christian insurgents at Samboango and elsewhere.

3. It was a mistake not to have demanded unconditional possession of the Sulu islands. Had it been refused, the American army should have subjugated the Sulus precisely as is being done in the case of the Filipinos. In other words, the treatment of the Sulus, when compared with that of the Filipinos, is indefensible.

4. The present relation of the Government to the Sulus is one of rank unadulterated imperialism and not expansion, the sultan being merely a prince who is paid an annual fee to allow the United States flag to float over his dominions.

5. The President has permitted General Otis to publish a proclamation in Manila, the plain terms of which are hat the Philippines are to be governed like all other "provinces" of the Nation. The proclamation, it it held, commits the administration to an imperialistic policy, free and simple. The reference is here particularly to Otis' proclamation of January 4, 1899.

## Earliest Frost on Record.

Since Sunday morning there was a frost every day in this county.

The first freezing temperature of the season was reported generally throughout the interior of the Middle Atlantic States Monday morning, and at Washington the earliest killing frost on record occurred, the earliest previous date of first killing frost being October 6, in 1892.

## Three Doctors in Consultation.

From Benjamin Franklin.

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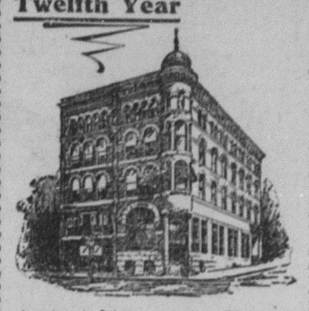
When you have a bad cold Dr. Inclination would recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is pleasant and safe to take. Dr. Experience would recommend it because it never fails to effect a speedy and permanent cure. Dr. Reason would recommend it because it is prepared on scientific principles, and acts on nature's plan in relieving the lungs, opening the secretions and restoring the system to a natural and healthy condition. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.


Twelfth Year



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May your school prosper in the future as it has in the past is the wishes of your friends,"

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NEW PROSPECTUS NOW READY,

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## GRAIN MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Wheat | 60 |
| Wheat | 65 |
| Rye | 40 |
| Corn | 40 |
| New Oats | 29 |
| Barley | 35 |
| Buckwheat | |

## PRODUCE AT STORES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Butter | 15 |
| Eggs | 20 |
| Lard | 5 |
| Shoulders | 8 |
| Ham | 12 |
| Tallow | 4 |
| Potatoes | 30 |
| Sides | 5 |

## SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 65 |
| Corn | 35 |
| Oats | 20 |
| Rye | 40 |
| Barley | 30 |

## LINDEN HALL MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, red | 65 |
| Wheat, white | 60 |
| Corn ears | 35 |
| Shelled Corn | 26 |
| Rye | 40 |
| Oats | 29 |
| Barley | 30 |
| New Potatoes | 25 |
| Eggs | 15 |
| Butter | 20 |
| Lard | 6 |
| Ham | 12 |
| Shoulder | 8 |
| Bacon | 5 |
| Roller flour | $1 00 |

## MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.

Wheat, No. 2, Penn'a red, spot, 73½a74½c.

Corn, No. 2, 41c.

Eggs, fresh, 19c.

Butter, fancy creamery, 24c, prints, fancy, 24c.

Live Poultry, per pound :

Fowls 9 1-2a10c. ; old roosters, 7c. ; spring chickens, 8a9c.; ducks, 9a10c.

Baled Hay and Straw, per ton :

Hay, choice timothy, $15.

Mixed hay, choice, $12a12.50.

Straight rye straw, $13a13.50.

Wheat and oat straw, $7.50.

Apples, choice, 2.75a3.00 per bbl.

Potatoes, choice, 50a55c per bu.

Onions, 1.25a1.40 per barrel.

Cabbage, $8a10 per ton.

**Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.**

Government Service.

| Temperature : | Highest. | Lowest. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 28 | 64 | 34 | clear. |
| " 29 | 64 | 47 | cloudy. |
| " 30 | 49 | 37 | clear. |
| Oct. 1 | 50 | 32 | clear. |
| " 2 | 49 | 27 | clear. |
| " 3 | 53 | 26 | clear. |
| " 4 | 66 | 32 | clear. |

Rainfall, 29 Sept., noon to eve, .29 in.
Total rainfall in Sept., 3.90 inches.


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***Coughs, Colds, Grippe,***

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The GERMAN REMEDY

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Gallery in Kreamer building. feb92m

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Specifics act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. They Cure the Sick.

| NO. | CURES. | PRICES. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations. | .25 |
| 2 | Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic... | .25 |
| 3 | Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness | .25 |
| 4 | Diarrhea, of Children or Adults..... | .25 |
| 5 | Dysentery, Gripings, Bilious Colic... | .25 |
| 6 | Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting. | .25 |
| 7 | Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis..... | .25 |
| 8 | Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache..... | .25 |
| 9 | Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo.. | .25 |
| 10 | Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach. | .25 |
| 11 | Suppressed or Painful Periods.... | .25 |
| 12 | Whites, Too Profuse Periods..... | .25 |
| 13 | Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness..... | .25 |
| 14 | Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.. | .25 |
| 15 | Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains..... | .25 |
| 16 | Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague..... | .25 |
| 17 | Piles, External or Internal..... | .25 |
| 18 | Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes | .25 |
| 19 | Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head | .25 |
| 20 | Whooping-Cough..... | .25 |
| 21 | Asthma, Difficult Breathing..... | .25 |
| 22 | Ear Discharge, Earache..... | .25 |
| 23 | Scrofula, Swellings and Ulcers..... | .25 |
| 24 | General Debility, Weakness..... | .25 |
| 25 | Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations..... | .25 |
| 26 | Sea-Sickness, Nausea, Vomiting.... | .25 |
| 27 | Kidney Diseases..... | .25 |
| 28 | Nervous Debility..... | 1.00 |
| 29 | Sore Mouth, or Canker..... | .25 |
| 30 | Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed... | .25 |
| 31 | Painful Menses, Pruritus..... | .25 |
| 32 | Diseases of the Heart, Palpitations. | 1.00 |
| 33 | Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance..... | 1.00 |
| 34 | Sore Throat, Quinsy, Diphtheria.... | .25 |
| 35 | Chronic Congestions, Headaches.. | .25 |
| 77 | Grip, Hay Fever..... | .25 |

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College Avenue, STATE COLLEGE, PA.
Furnished throughout. Steam heat, electric light and modern improvements. All trains stop on flag at this Inn. dec1598

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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

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Free bus to and from all trains.

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## THE NEWS.

The city of New York was lavishly decorated for the marine pageant in honor of Dewey. Governor Roosevelt officially welcomed him to the State, and General Merritt, as commander of the Department of the East, paid him an official visit. General Miles and the Washington committee also visited him.

National Commander Shaw, of the Grand Army, in an address to veterans at Topeka, Kansas, characterized those having charge of the Dewey parade in New York, as narrow-minded blunderers.

Captain Streeter, who for years has held a plat of ground formed by dumpings into Lake Michigan at Chicago, has been indicted together with some of his followers, on the charge of conspiracy.

Police Justice Tomlin in Norfolk, declared the law invalid imposing a fee of three dollars on all except locally owned boats entering Virginia ports.

Editor Horace White, of the New York Evening Post, says that he believes Dewey would accept a nomination for President, if tendered him.

Peter J. Smith, aged twenty-nine years, afflicted with religious mania, tried to burn himself to death in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Robert Stubling and William Mills were acquitted in Warrenton, Va., of the charge of assaulting Winnie Tate, colored.

Mrs. Jacob Simmons, manager of a hotel on Swago Creek, was murdered near Marlinton, W. Va., by Jerome Kellison.

Julia Morrison, the actress, was indicted by the Chattanooga grand jury for the murder of Frank Leiden, the manager.

Six white tramps were given a bread-and-water diet, and thirty days in the chain gang in Alexandria, Va.

Dynamite was used to release the steamer Neuse, which stranded at the mouth of the Pamlico river.

Amos L. Allen, former private secretary to Speaker Reed, was nominated as his successor in Congress.

In Detroit, Michigan, Mrs. Clara Rheiner gave her three children morphine, and tried to kill herself.

Bishop Potter severely arraigned the increasing tendencies to secure divorces, in his address before the Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New York.

Because of the scarcity of coke, the Federal Steel Company and the American Steel and Wire Company will erect ovens and make their coke, near Morgantown, W. Va.

Three new cases of yellow fever were reported in Jackson, Miss., and two at New Orleans. There were two deaths and forty-seven cases at Key West.

Richard Stout and Frank Thompson were arrested in Wilkesbarre, Pa., for making and passing counterfeit money.

The East Stroudsburg, Pa., glass factory resumed work on the co-operation plan, with non-union labor.

Three men were fatally scalded by the bursting of the boiler in a sawmill, near Rutherfordtown, N. C.

W. T. Noble killed Stephen J. Bargainer, in Lowndes county, Ala.

The village of Kresgeville, Pa., was nearly wiped out by fire.

The New York Central westbound passenger train collided with an eastbound freight train at Wheelers Bridge, New Auburn, N. Y. Four men were killed, and several injured.

The capitalization of the stock of the American Window Glass Company, the glass manufacturers' combine, is $17,000,000, and the stock has been oversubscribed.

Leonard B. Imboden was found guilty in Kansas City, Mo., of forging a draft for $15,000, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Archbishop Chapelle, of New Orleans, has been appointed Apostolic Delegate for the Philippines.

The twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland was held at Detroit.

Miss Helen Gould has given $1,250 to the Dewey Home fund.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., Mrs. Elizabeth Deimater, while angry, accused her husband of having committed a murder of which he had been acquitted twenty-five years ago, and he admitted it.

Frank Vennerholm was arrested at Jamestown, N. Y., charged with the murder of Emily Adolphson, a young woman, whose body was found at Falconer, a neighboring town.

George W. Travers, of Seavers, Del., though probably fatally shot from ambush, declined to make any statement with reference to the circumstances.

Mrs. Hortense Hitchings was arrested in Norfolk, Va., for abducting her own child, which the court had given into the custody of the father.

Cincinnati street railway employes will ask an advance in wages and the right to sit down while the cars are running in the suburbs.

The governors of six states, with their military staffs, will join President Diaz, of Mexico, en route to Chicago, and act as his escort.

Miss Julia Dent Grant was married to Prince Cantacuzene, of Russia, according to the rites of the Greek Church, at Newport, R. I.

Fireman Frank Barrett died from injuries received at the burning of the Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul in Norfolk.

There was a large attendance at the funeral of Absolom Kesler, who was killed for his money, near Magnolia.

Five new buildings of the National Farm School, controlled by Hebrews, at Doylestown, Pa., were dedicated.

The American Tinplate Company's works at Atlanta, Ind., were burned. Loss $150,000.

Mine Harada, a Japanese woman, applied for naturalization papers in New York.

William H. Ponton, telier of the Dominion Bank at Napanee, Ontario, was acquitted of the charge of complicity in the robbery of the bank.

Six passengers were killed and five injured in a collision on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad near Florence, Col.

The Chicago and Alton limited express was wrecked at Elkhart, Ind., and two passengers seriously injured.

Albert J. Earling, of Chicago, was elected president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

Two men were killed and several injured by the exploding of an oil well near Wellsville, O.

William Nace, of Craleys Pa., died from lockjaw resulting from treading on a rusty nail.

Hugh Thompson was severely wounded by a man named Maguire in a duell with swords, in the former's photograph gallery at Eau Claire, Wis.

Julia Morrison, an actress, shot and killed Frank Leidon, an actor, on the stage of the Opera House, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

# DEWEY SAILED UP IN TRIUMPH.

### A Wonderful Greeting to the Nation's Hero.

### THE MARINE PAGEANT.

### A Never-to-be-Forgotten Sight on the Water.

### FIREWORKS AT NIGHT.

**How the Great Admiral Bore Himself While He Was the Central Feature Upon Which the Eyes of the Countless Thousands Were Turned—He Remained Constantly on the Bridge of the Olympia—How He Impressed Those Who Studied Him—No Applause or Cheers for Sampson, Whose Ears Were Constantly Greeted With Calls for Admiral Schley.**

New York, (Special.)—"Is he here? Well, it's like Dewey!"

This was about what the average New Yorker said Tuesday when he heard that the hero of Manila had arrived in the lower bay.

Just as he had stolen in on the Spaniards at Manila, the bold Admiral steamed into New York waters early in the morning, and at 6 A. M. he cast anchor near Sandy Hook.

The first shout of welcome was from the pilots and crew of Pilot Boat No. 7, 15 miles south of the Hook lightship. It happened to be Pilot John Peterson's turn, and at 5.30 A. M. he was put aboard the Olympia and brought here around the Hook and into the lower bay.

The marine observers along the coast had sighted the Olympia in the first light of the morning. The shore batteries of Fort Hancock, manned by gunners called from breakfast, let loose 17 guns. The flagship replied and let go her anchor not far from where the cup challenger Shamrock is moored.

The Admiral was in his own country again, after 23 months absence. The pilot had taken him the Sunday New York papers, and soon his cabin was littered with the illustrated "Dewey editions," which together made hundreds of pages in black and white and in colors, all concerning the great Admiral and the preparations made to receive him.

"It almost saddens me," he said, "to see what my people are doing for me. The pride and gratification are immense and I cannot express the appreciation I feel. I did not know, I did not really perceive the splendid welcome that my countrymen are giving me. The Governors of many States are coming to see me, and troops from Florida, Georgia and other far away States are on their way to take part in receiving me."

The Admiral stroked the head of a tawny-hair dog, a Chow dog of a Chinese breed that is one of his favorite pets.

"Bob here," he said, "is not well. He yearns to be ashore. He is sick to get a little grass and to scamper around. I feel a good deal that way myself. I am mighty glad to get home. It is not good for a man any more than a dog to live on shipboard for 23 months."

The Admiral said he felt tired, but he did not look so. His complexion is a clear bronze, his hazel eyes are bright, his bearing is brisk and rather jaunty. Some deep lines are under his eyes and around his mouth, but his voice is singularly clear and pleasant.

The hero's whole presence is that of a man in his fullest powers. His manner is gentle and kind.

Alluding to his arrival two days ahead of the time he was expected, the Admiral said:

"I am sorry that I am ahead of the schedule. The Olympia has been steaming at the uniform rate of 10 knots an hour since we left Gibraltar. Several days ago we knew that we would arrive before Thursday unless we moderated our speed or went somewhere out of our course.

"Captain Lamberton, Lieutenant Brumby and I held a consultation. The propriety of running into Hampton Roads or some other port in the South was spoken of, but we concluded that we ought not to touch land first anywhere except at New York. It was suggested that we cruise some distance outside New York harbor until Thursday, but we knew that if we did that we would be discovered and reported. The weather looked a little squally, and it seemed to be better inside the Hook than outside.

"But the consideration that really decided us to come into port was to give Captain Lamberton a chance to clean up the ship before our voyage up the harbor. Captain Lamberton and I are proud of the Olympia, and we wanted enough time at our anchorage to rub her down and make her look spick and span."

The Olympia looks as smart now as a yacht. Her anchors were hardly down before her crew were washing the ship's white sides and touching up the stains with paint.

### MILES OF SHIPS IN LINE.

**Vessels of War and Peace Passed Until the Eye Was Tired.**

New York, (Special.)—Three leading events marked the first day of the Dewey celebration. Of these by far the most important was the superb parade of warships in triumphal procession from Tompkinsville, S. I., up the Hudson river to the Grant tomb. Besides the warships, led by the huge white cruiser Olympia, with Dewey on the bridge, there were hundreds of other craft, all gaily decorated in honor of the memorable occasion.

In addition to the resident population of New York, it is estimated that 2,000,000 visitors were in the city to see the parade. Most of them were able to do so.

"Astonishing," said Admiral Dewey, as he saw the wonderful sight from the bridge of the Olympia. His modesty did not desert him and he said nothing of himself.

Next in importance to the naval parade was a dazzling illumination at night of the harbor, the city and the shores of the Hudson, the East river and New York bay. The illumination was arranged by an official city committee, and was carried out on a scale which, it is said, had never previously been attempted in this country.

The third event that marked the day occurred in the morning before the naval parade, when Mayor Van Wyck, accompanied by the Governors of a number of States, went down to the Olympia on the steamer Sandy Hook and extended an official welcome to Admiral Dewey.

The chief event of the second day of the celebration was the land parade.

Gen. Charles P. Roe, who has organized the parade, estimated that 23,000 men were in line.

### THE NAVAL PARADE.

**Vessels that Took Part and Their Position in Line.**

New York, (Special.)—Seldom has victorious king or prince, coming home from successful war, received such a magnificent greeting as overwhelmed Admiral Dewey when he stood on the bridge of the Olympia at the head of a magnificent fleet of steel wardogs of the deep, followed by a thousand vessels of peace.

Every ship was black with people as the parade sailed over the bright waters of the upper bay and up the broad pathway of the Hudson, whose banks were gay with millions of flags and streamers dancing in the wind.

The sky was blue and the water rippled under fresh wind that held out flags straight and jaunty. The wharves and piers and rocky heights and grassy knolls were covered with enthusiastic people, who strived to make their shouts heard above the bedlam of tooting whistles. As the tomb of General Grant, on Riverside Drive, was reached the fleet paid its tribute to the memory of the warrior with a national salute of 21 roaring guns.

The fleet then anchored and reviewed the almost endless procession of craft that steamed past, all so burdened with humanity that they looked as if they would "turn turtle" before they got back to their piers. Toward the end the parade became disorganized, and it took hours for the heterogenous flotilla to get by. Darkness at last brought relief to the tired Admiral, who had stood on the bridge six hours, bowing his acknowledgements to the stentorian expressions of homage.

New York has never witnessed before anything approaching this wonderful demonstration. The Columbian naval parade, the dedication of the Grant tomb and the reception of the North Atlantic squadron last fall, all pale before this gigantic ovation to the sailor who, in a single morning, destroyed an enemy's fleet without the loss of a man or a ship. It is not beyond the mark to say that 3,000,000 persons viewed the pageant from ashore, and that 250,000 were afloat.

The parade was an immense marine picture, a water pageant, that appealed to the eye as a painting rather than a drama.

The vast gathering of vessels maintained an average speed of eight knots an hour, but so magnificent was its area that the impression was one of exceedingly slow and stately movement. The picture was continually changing, but it melted so steadily and in such measured rhythm from form to form that the sense of motion was largely lost.

The Olympia, escorted by Mayor Van Wyck's steamer, the Sandy Hook, was in the lead. Back of her at a 400-yard interval came the New York, then the powerful Indiana and Massachusetts, the fleet-footed Brooklyn, the sturdy old Texas, the rakish yacht-like Dolphin, the old Lancaster, a relic of another naval age, the powerful Chicago, and finally, the little Marietta, the rear guard of the fighting craft. Behind stretched the transports, and farther still, almost lost in miles of distance, the yachts and miscellaneous craft.

New York, (Special.)—The parade started from quarantine at 1 p. m. The police boat Patrol was in the lead, with the fire-boats New Yorker and Van Wyck. The Olympia, flagship of Admiral Dewey, and the steamer Sandy Hook, having on board Mayor Van Wyck and representatives of the city of New York, followed side by side. After these, the following order was maintained:

Chicago, protected cruiser, flagship Rear Admiral Howison.

New York, armored cruiser, flagship Real Admiral Sampson.

Indiana, battle-ship, first-class.

Massachusetts, battle-ship, first-class.

Texas, battle-ship, second-class.

Brooklyn, armored cruiser.

Lancaster, gunnery ship.

Marietta, gunboat.

Scorpion, auxiliary cruiser.

Torpedo-boats, Porter, Dupont, Ericsson, Winslow, Cushing.

Revenue cutters, Manning, Algonquin, Gresham, Windom, Onondaga.

Transports Sedgwick, McPherson, McClellan.

Hospital ship Missouri.

Steamer Monmouth, with representatives of the Naval Militia of New York, and followed by the other vessels of the Naval Militia.

Official boats of the city, General Slocum and Glen Island, with general committee of citizens; steamers Mount Hope, Warwick, and Mattawan.

First division, escorting column, composed of ninety-five steam yachts, under command of Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, with the flagship Corsair. Sir Thomas Lipton's Erin lead the starboard column and Howard Gould's Niagara the port column. Among the other yachts was the Josephine and Nourmahal, the American and Sapphire, Columbia and Marada, the Sultana, White Ladye, Wanda, Oneida, Katrina, and Sappho.

The second division of the escorting column was composed of the merchant marine. The first section was preceded by the Buena Ventura, the first prize captured in the Spanish war.

The first eight sections of the merchant marine was composed of about seventy steamboats. The last four sections was composed of from thirty to forty propellers.

The third division of the escorting column was made up of nearly 100 barges, tugs, propellers and unattached vessels.

**Empire State Official Welcome.**

Admiral Dewey and his officers and men on the Olympia were formally welcomed to the state of New York by Governor Roosevelt and the chief officers of the National Guard of the state, who went down the bay on General Francis V. Greene's yacht Wild Duck. Besides the governor, there were in the party other men whose grasps of the Admiral's hands were something more than formal. General Francis V. Greene, who went with the governor, is a Manila campaigner, and for the first time since the Admiral left the harbor of Manila he shook hands with some of the captains who commanded vessels in his squadron on May 1, 1898. These were Captain Wildes, of the Boston; Captain Dyer, of the Baltimore; Captain Wood, of the Petrel; Captain Walker, of the Concord; and Captain Coghlan, of the Raleigh. Others who accompanied the governor were the members of the staff of the State Militia, Brigadier General Avery B. Andrews, Military Secretary Treadwell and Captain J. W. Miller, commanding the State Naval Militia.

Governor Roosevelt was received with a salute of thirteen guns. He was met at the gangway by Admiral Dewey, who conducted him to his cabin. When the governor left the Olympia he was taken to the New Hampshire, of the Naval Militia, where he held a reception.

### GIVEN THEIR MEDALS.

**Three Hundred and Fifty Gallant Men Receive Their Bronze Emblems.**

New York, (Special.)—Three hundred and fifty men who fought under Dewey at Manila were presented on board the Olympia with the bronze medals awarded them by Congress. Before general quarters was sounded all visitors were excluded from the ship and launches or boats were not permitted to come near the gangways until afternoon. Captain Lamberton made the presentations, pinning a medal on the breast of each man as his name was called. The medals bear the Admiral's face in relief. Admiral Dewey's Chinese servants were also decorated.

**Arrested on a Serious Charge.**

Hamlin, W. Va., (Special.)—Ira Perry, of Wilson's Switch, was arrested near here, charged with having committed a criminal assault on his own daughter, who is scarcely 8 years old. The warrant was sworn out by Perry's oldest daughter. Feeling is very strong against Perry, and he was taken to Huntington for safekeeping.

### SPAIN'S CABINET OUT.

**Polavieja and Villaverde Could Not Agree Upon a Matter of Credit.**

Madrid, (By Cable.)—The Spanish Cabinet has resigned as the result of irreconcilable differences among the Ministers regarding proposals for national defense.

This decision was taken at a Cabinet council. The chief subject under consideration was the scheme of the Minister of War, Lieut.-Gen. Camilo Polavieja, for an extraordinary credit to be used in increasing and strengthening frontier fortifications.

### ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Marshall Field, of Chicago, is to build and present a library to his native town, Conway, Mass.

Dr. W. G. Starr, the new president of Randolph-Macon College, is a native of Virginia, and is 58 years old. He is a graduate of Randolph-Macon College, and has long been ranked as one of the most brilliant Methodist ministers of the South.

Tom Hall, the humorous writer in Life, a few years ago signed his name as Lieut. Winthrop Hall, U. S. A. He retired from the Army to devote himself to writing. During the Spanish War he was first lieutenant in the Rough Riders.

### "VICTORY" TOPPLED OVER.

**She Lost Her Head in High Wind Because She Was So Tall.**

New York, (Special.)—An accident happened to the float "Victory," which, with the float "Peace," was anchored off the Grant tomb.

The head, the wings and an arm of Victory were blown off by the wind and dropped into the river. The figure was on an immense scow. A framework built upon the scow supported plaster figures of heroic size. At the bow of the float was a figure of Neptune driving four sea horses. Neptune was 20 feet high, and the sea horses rose above the surface of the float in proportion.

### ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A warship from Porto Rico brought forty returning political exiles to San Domingo.

General Brault, chief of the general staff of the French army died, aged sixty-three.

German army plans were stolen and sold to France.

Max Regis, an anti-Semite leader, who barricaded himself and companions in Algiers, after the fashion of Jules Guerin, has gone to Spain to escape arrest.

Thousands of people hooted and jeered the attempt to hold an anti-war demonstration in Trafalgar Square, London.

The Portuguese authorities have no information concerning the reported lease of Delagoa Bay to Great Britain.

Two hundred people perished in an earthquake in the district of Aidin, in Asia Minor.

A large proportion of the German press sides with the Boers in their dispute with Great Britain. German Foreign Office officials, however, say that Germany has no political or moral right to interfere.

The Dreyfusards, Radicals and Socialists will make an attempt to have General de Gallifet ousted from the French cabinet.

A special train on the Dominion Atlantic Railroad was ditched near Halifax, and a number of Soldiers were injured.

The Portuguese minister at London denies that Great Britain is to take Delagoa Bay.

President Steyn in an address to the Volksraad of the Orange Free State, accused the British government of breach of faith with the Transvaal. Fifty-two thousand burghers in the two republics are ready to take the field when wanted.

Dreyfus arrived at the home of Paul Valabrogue, his brother-in-law, in Carpentras, Department of Vaucluse, France. The French minister of war issued an order to the corps commanders, declaring the Dreyfus incident closed.

The Governor of Dahomey cabled to the French government that the Franco-German commission was resisted by the natives on the Togoland boundary.

General Harrison made several strong points in support of Venezuela's claims in his argument before the Arbitration Commission.

The Czar and Czarina of Russia arrived at Kiel, on the imperial yacht, and were enthusiastically received by the Germans.

The Spanish Cabinet decided to make every possible retrenchment, and also that the interest on the Cuban bonds should be paid by that government.

Preparations for war are being more actively pursued by the British authorities, and the burghers declare that no further concessions will be made.

Gjura Knezevic, accused of attempting to assassinate King Milan, swore that he had no accomplices, but fired on Milan for personal revenge.

Hundreds of persons were killed by an earthquake in the valley of Menderez, in Asia Minor.

General Harrison continued his argument before the Venezuela boundary tribunal in Paris.

Czar Nicholas and the Czarina left Copenhagen for Kiel.

### THE EARTHQUAKE IN ALASKA.

**Tossed People About, Smashed Dishes and Rang a Church Bell.**

Port Townsend, Wash., (Special.)—Concerning the recent earthquake along the coast of Alaska, Rev. Sheldon Jackson, educational agent for Alaska, writes as follows from Yakutat, under date of September 17:

"The first shock was experienced on Sunday, September 3, but being slight, caused no alarm. During the following five hours there were 52 distinct shocks, culminating at 3 P. M. in a shock so severe that people of Yakutat were hurled violently across their rooms, or, if outside, they were thrown to the ground. Pictures fell from the walls, dishes and crockery crashed on the shelves and houses rocked and swayed and whirled. The mission bell rang violently in the shaking church tower.

"Panic stricken the inhabitants regained their feet and attempted to flee to the hills only to be again and again thrown to the earth. Gaining the hills and looking seaward they were transfixed with horror as they saw approaching with the speed of a race horse a great tidal wave, apparently a wall of water that would engulf their village and sweep away their homes. Before the shore was reached the earth opened in the bottom of the harbor, and into this chasm the tidal wave spent its force. This saved the village from destruction."

### SPANISH-AMERICAN ISLANDS.

George D. Gear, an attorney of Honolulu, complained to the State Department that a system of slavery is being maintained among the coolies in Hawaii.

An escaped Spanish prisoner told an American naval officer that Lieutenant Gilmore and his men were being badly treated.

Philippine insurgents derailed a train near Angeles and opened fire. Two Americans were killed and six insurgents.

General Otis notified the government that church property was being respected by our troops in the Philippines.

A plan is under consideration at the War Department to create an army division of the Philippines.

General Bates reported, as the result of a trip among the Southern islands, that only about four hundred rebels at Zamboanga refuse to recognize American authority.

General Leonard Wood reported that very little progress had been made in Puerto Principe since the war.

The strike in Havana has assumed serious proportions, about 12,000 workmen now being idle.

The Chinese government, through its minister, lodged a protest with the State Department against the exclusion of Chinese from the Philippines.

The American gunboat Pampango chased the British steamer Yuen-sang, suspected of filibustering from Manila to Hong Kong.

The cruiser Charleston, the monitor Monterey and the gunboats Concord and Zafiro bombarded the town of Olangopo and landed marines and sailors, who destroyed a Krupp gun belonging to the Filipinos. One American was wounded in the engagement.

The Burnside left Baracoa, Cuba, with the Third Battalion, Fifth Infantry.

### FIELD OF LABOR.

Borneo has petroleum.
Iowa ranks first in hogs.
There are 1,500,000 coal miners.
America has 6,217 union tailors.
Buffalo has a woman contractor.
Pekin now has an electric railroad.
Chicago lathers have been locked out.
India may become a producer of steel.
Woolwich Arsenal has a 103-ton anvil.
Tokio Iron Workers' Union owns a hall.
London plasterers get 19 cents per hour
Wheeling has thirty-two stogy factories.

# THE KEYSTONE STATE.

### Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

### TRAGIC END OF WEDDING

**Two Men Were Shot After a Hot Dispute About Religion and One Victim Will Die—Discoveries of Copper Reported in Columbia County—Burglars Ransacked Residence at Lancaster.**

Another murder is likely to be added to the long list of tragedies lately enacted in the Lehigh Valley. The victim is John Vosco, a Hungarian, and his brother, Mike Vosco, is also badly injured. The tragedy was the outcome of a Hungarian wedding celebration in Upper Catasauqua, when George Kapchag and Annie Olta were married. After the ceremony the usual festivities began. Keg after keg of beer disappeared and the guests became boisterous. The Vosco brothers reside at Ezypt, this county, and belong to the United Greek Catholic Church, while the great majority of the guests at the wedding are members of the Orthodox Greek Catholic Church. The Vosco brothers had been warned to remain away on account of the bitter feeling between the members of the two factions of the Greek Church. They attended, however, and a discussion on religion was started. The argument grew hot, and the climax was reached when John Vosco, it is alleged, made an insulting remark about the Orthodox faction. At first the fight was limited to a few men, but soon all was confusion, and knives, beer glasses, furniture and everything that was handy was used as weapons. In the excitement the lights were extinguished. Soon after a pistol shot was heard and John Vosco fell to the floor with a bullet hole in his abdomen. A minute later Mike Tosco was shot in the nose. After the shooting the Huns left the house and went to a dance hall. Chief of Police Sheckler, of Catasauqua, was notified. Vasie Macknich and John Shimshay, of Catasauqua, were arrested on suspicion of having done the shooting and they are in the Catasauqua lock-up. On Shimshay a revolver with an empty chamber was found. He said that he had fired a shot in self-defense, but does not know he hit anyone. The wounded men were taken to the Allentown Hospital. The doctors say that John's chances for recovery are very slight. Mike may recover.

**Mining for Copper.**

The residents of Sugarloaf Township, located in the extreme northern end of Columbia county, have the copper craze. Within sight of the little town of Central they have discovered a rich find of copper and reports have it that miners are making from $5 to $8 a day in this new Eldorado. On the farm of J. P. Fritz a rich find of the metal was made and a large smelting plant is now in course of erection. This has spurred the owners of other farms in the vicinity, and in many places on each farm can be seen men engaged in sinking shafts or the large piles of earth showing where a shaft has been sunk and abandoned. There is nothing talked of but copper in that section, and if the hopes of the residents are but partially realized, the upper end will soon have changed its standing and become the richest section of the county.

**Burglars Use Chloroform.**

Burglars entered the residence of Mrs. Nicholas Goodman, Lancaster, and the indications are that the family, Mrs. Goodman and her four children, including a nearly grown son, were chloroformed. A peculiar feature of the burglary is the fact that a watch dog made no disturbance, although a very cross animal. The burglars entered through the cellar, forcing the door leading up into the kitchen. The house was ransacked, but only $18 was stolen, being taken from a bureau drawer in Mrs. Goodman's bedroom.

**Death in the Pipe.**

Charles Biddle was burned to death by the explosion of a can of powder. He was a coal miner and was filling a flask from a large can, when a spark from his pipe dropped into the powder. Rushing from the house enveloped in flames, he jumped into a cistern filled with water. He was rescued, but died shortly afterwards from his burns.

**Fast in Mud and Drowned.**

Frederick Reed, aged 26 years, was drowned in the old canal near Wheatland. He was seized with an epileptic fit and fell into the water, which is less than a foot deep. He became fast in the mud and was unable to extricate himself. He leaves a family.

**Killed by Leap from Train.**

S. B. Warburton, 22 years old, of Sayre, was almost instantly killed at Wylusing Station by jumping from a northbound fast freight. The entire top of his head was torn off. He was proprietor of a jewelry store at Sayre.

**Saw Mill Burned.**

The sawmill owned by W. J. Harvey at Eddy Lick, eight miles above Beech Creek borough, was destroyed by fire. Some of the lumber was also burned, but the most of it escaped the flames. The origin of the fire is unknown. The plant was valued at $2000. The loss is partially covered by insurance. Mr. Harvey will rebuild at once.

**Thieves' Raid at Towanda.**

Thieves made a raid at Towanda. A freight car on the switch was broken open and three kegs of whisky, a quantity of coffee, some crockery and cutlery was stolen. A large quantity of wheat was also stolen from the granary on the Wells farm, at South Towanda.

**Not the Same.**

Ethel—"He told me he made his money in wheat." Edith (triumphantly)—"I felt sure I had seen his face before. That's the fellow that leaves us our bread mornings in the city."—Leslie's Weekly.

**Had No Chance.**

Quilp—He took his wife's death very hard. She died suddenly, you know, and the poor fellow had no chance to tell her she had made him a good wife. Philp—How long had he been married to her? Quilp—Twenty years.—Town Topics.

### When Twilight Comes.

When twilight comes across the quiet land,
I crave your presence, you who understand
The comradeship of word and look and smile;
The gentle talk and laughter, afterwhile,
And homeward walk across the wave-worn sand.

How will it be, I wonder, when the grand,
Full mid-day glow of life has vanished, and
The sun's last rays fall coldly on the dial,
When twilight comes.

Oh, that we two together still may stand;
Undone, perchance, the deeds we hoped and planned,
Tired and very old, yet missing naught
Of tenderness or olden word or thought.
God grant that life may leave us hand in hand,
When twilight comes,
—Theodosia Pickering Garrison, in Truth.

## THE SHIP THAT BECAME AN ISLAND.

The huge clipper, with its quaint figurehead and its flying jibboom projecting far out over South street, New York, had just sounded six bells, and the other deep-water craft along South street were taking up the refrain, when old Capt. Smith filled and lighted his corncob pipe for the third time that evening, and nodded approvingly at the forest of graceful masts and spars extending along the water until lost to view around the bend at Dover street.

"Thar," he said, "ef that ere haint a sight fur ol' eyes may not only my timbers be shivered, but my spare yards also. Gorjis, ain't it, shipm't?" prodding old Capt. Mitchell in the ribs with his cane. His friend responded with a not very enthusiastic grunt, whereupon the old man continued:

"Yessir, they hain't no place like th' ol' street to freshen your memories o' th' days that oncet was, when sailin' craft ruled the ocean, and when these iron steam pots was as skurce as a pirate in kingdom come. I tell you, mates, some days when I've bin walking along the North River front an' seen nothin' but steamships as fur as my deadlights could reach, I've been as blue as a skipper with sea biles. But when you oncet git aroun' here—wot then, my hearties, wot then? You can say what you please, but I maintain that the sight of them spars is enough to make you feel fifty years younger."

When the Captain ceased speaking Capt. Mitchell and Capt. Reeves became involved in their stock argument as to whether a clipper ship built of wood is not superior to one constructed of iron. The argument waxed warm, as it always did, and soon all the old captains and a number of outsiders became involved. As was usual the case was finally appealed to the Ancient Mariner.

"Wa'al," said the old man sagely, "there air a great many good p'ints to be considered on both sides o' this most important question. Cap'n Mitchell sais that you kin git more cargo inter an iron ship, bein' that th' sides is thinner, an' that she doan' spring a leak so easy, 'cause they ain't no seams in her to be caulked up. That's all right so fur as it goes, but like a broke bowsprit, in doan' go fur enough. Now, as Cap'n Reeves maintains, a wooden clipper will stand more poundin', bein' as there's more give to its sides, and it also rides th' water better, bein' as wood's more buoyant. Pusson'ly I prefer the wooden vessel. But, gen'lmen, doan' never build a ship outen unseasoned timber. Doan' do it. I oncet sailed in that kind o' craft an' I woulden' do it ag'in fur all the gold this side o' Hongkong. Never heern about it, eh? Wall, jes open yer weather ears an' I'll tell ye th' strangest 'sperience that ever happened to an orthodox skipper.

"I had only had my master's certificate 'bout a year, when one day one o' th' partners o' th' tradin' company I had made my last cruise fur come up to me and said: 'See here, Cap'n, how would you like ter change ships? We've got a new, spankin clipper fresh off the ways. She was built in a hurry, I'll admit, but she ain't none th' less stanch on that account. Now, you take 'er, an' we'll see't you doan' lose nothin' by it.'

"Wa'al, mates, wot could I do? It doan' pay to bunk agin yer agents, and then, too, a new ship ain't to be sneezed at, so I accepted on th' spot. She was bound for the Cape o' Good Hope. Had I known she was built o' unseasonable timber you wouldn't o' got me to sail up th' Erie Canal on 'er, but 'course I didn't know that. The agent who got me ter sign did't say nary word 'bout it, nuther. That's wot s'prised me most; fur of all th' men who pretended to be pious, Ol' Corey—that was the agent's name—was th' beatenest you ever seen. He 'ud go aroun' with his nose in th' air lookin' fur all th' world like a sky pilot who has jes' finished readin' ten chapters from th' scriptur. Why, th' ol' duffer had a wart on th' end of his nose, big one 'twas, too, an' I'll curl up an' bust ef th' ol' fool would have that wart taken off simply 'cause th' Testament sais remove not th' ancient landmark. He married a pretty little bundle o' caliker—Matildy Simpkins, that was. Her mother—howsumever, I'm fallin' too far off my course.

"As I was sayin', I tuk the ship, which already had her cargo on board, and started out. It wasn't a good time ter start, for we had an' ol' moon, a nor'west wind, an' ebb tide, a combination which doan' leave enough water in th' East River to float a rowboat. Howsumever, arter walkin' over the Dimon' Reef and three or four other ledges, we cleared the Bar an' started out.

"Everythin' went well until we kilt our first pig at th' equator. We had made good weather all th' way down, an' besides butcherin' th' pig th' men shaved a lubber with a bar'l hoop jes' as we crossed th' line. We was havin' a great time, I tell ye.

"Wa'al, one day when we got 'bout fifty miles north o' Ascension Island we struck th' doldrums, an' thinks I here is a good time ter send th' men over th' side fur a swim. Over they went, but they came out ag'in quicker nor they went in. 'Lord, Harry,' sais I, 'wot's th' matter, my hearties? Git back inter th' ocean, every man Jack o' yer.' But they didn't.

"'Cap'n,' sais one o' th' men, 'ef that ain't the most remarkablest sight I ever seen, may I be keelhauled.'

"'Wot is?' sais I. 'Look fur yourself,' sais he.

"Wa'll, as they all stood there lookin' like a passel of fools, I strung myself down over the side in a bowline, an' then I guv a gasp, an' purty near flapped into th' water. Mates, ye may not believe me, but th' side o' that ship was sproutin' buds like a basswood tree in April. Buds, do I say? Nay, they was mostly small sprouts an' branches, an', moreover, they kep' growin' so fast that could see 'em shootin' outen th' planks like fire outen a bar'l.

"I promptly ordered all th' men over th' sides with axes an' saws an' knives an' set 'em to work cuttin th' branches out. But, lor', it did no good. Fur every branch we cut out at least five came in its place. It grew to be one an' two days, an' th' old ship begun to take on th' appearance o' one o' these floatin' summer gardens ye see goin' down th' East River. Th' masts looked like May poles, an' I'll be chinwanged ef a big rose bush didn't sprout right out on th' end o' th' cathead. As fur th' yards, all festooned with hangin' vines—wa'al, mates, all I got ter say is that if it wasn't th' most remarkable sight ever seen by man or Neptune 'I strike my r'yals, that's all. Course th' ship wouldn' make no impetus with sich impediments hangin' onto her, an' she become as unmovable as the rock of Gibralter.

"We finally guv up tryin' to make port, and guv ourselves up to fruit-raisin' an' flower gardenin'. Th' apple trees raised as fine a cargo o' apples as ye ever seen, an' as fur grapes an' roses an' cherries, why you didn't have to luk twict ter see that we had th' richest agricultural craft afloat. Wa'al, things k p growin, an' th' ship begun ter look like one o' them floatin' islands ye see in th' Indian Ocean. But we didn't mind; we were livin a quiet, happy life, tossin' about on th' ocean, an' we didn't keer if we never got back, az I heered some women in short skirts sing at Coney Island last week. We even named th' ship Smith Island.

"The funniest thing ever was ter see th' effect th' tropics had on th' temperate zone fruits that grew on th' ship. Pears an' apples grew bigger nor swash buckets. One apple would make five pies, an' as fur grapes why when the vines was in full growth they'd weigh th' ship down tell th' water come nigh up to th' berth deck. Ships uster stop and buy fresh fruit off us.

"But like all good things I ever dropped inter, this life came to an end. It was this way: We was all asleepin' in th' pear grove one day, when all o' a sudden we was awakened by a peculiar sensation. Th' ship seemed ter be movin'. Up I jumped, an' sure enough we was cuttin' through th' water like a whale with both fins an' his tail agoin'. I soon see wot made us move, howsumever. It was a British ship-o'-the-line. She had come up while we slept, got a line around a cherry tree an' was towin' us ter beat all creation. I hailed th' Captain an' tol' him to cast off or I'd cut th' rope. In reply he said I could be blowed. He said he wanted th' island an' he calklated ter take it. An' in conclusion he said that if I cut th' hawser he'd be blamed ef he wouldn' blow th' hull shebang outen th' water.

"Wa'al, I raved aroun', but it did no good, an' th' frigate kept towin' us along. We finally made the island o' Trinidad, an' then wot d'ye think that old British duffer did? He tied us up on one end o' th' island, raised th' British flag on one o' th' pear trees, an' proclaimed it British territory. How was that for brass? But th' wustest part came when they evicted me an' my crew for non-payment of taxes. Think o' that, mates!

"I tuk passage fur hum soon after, an' laid the matter before th' State Department, but I got no satisfaction. Th' Secretary o' State said that I was th' best liar he ever seen, an' ter go home an' stop drinkink'. That's where he was wrong, fur ye all know, mates, I ain't no drinkin' man, an' as fur lyin', ef there is a more truthfuller man than I am I'd like ter see him; eh, mates?"

The mates agreed in a half-hearted manner.

### Ragtime in Reality.

"Do you have any rag time down here?" asked the man with the guitar.

"It's always ragtime down here," replied the hard-times citizen, with a lugubrious sigh, "nothing but rags; hardly any patches."—Chicago Daily News.

## TESTS OF THE MAUSER PISTOL.

### Regarded as the Most Effective and Deadly Weapon of Its Kind Yet Known.

Dr. J. D. Griffith, of Kansas City, has just completed for the Government an official test of the Mauser pistol, in use by German cavalry and under consideration for adoption by the United States. The test was made not only with targets, but with human cadavers also, and Dr. Griffith says it proved, at ranges of from 50 to 500 yards, the Mauser pistol to be the most effective and deadly weapon of its kind ever invented, and, up to the maximum range tried it is practically as good in the hands of marksmen as a Krag-Jorgensen, a Lee, or a Mauser rifle.

When nothing except flesh resists the passage of the bullet it makes a small, round, incision where it enters, and a knife-like cut where it departs. If bone is in the way, it is often shattered into fragments. The pistol with a shoulder attachment shoots accurately and will kill at a range of 500 yards. Bullets passed completely through the cadaver at that range. Several surgeons who witnessed the test said it was a humane weapon, beause it would kill a man instantly if the bullet hit a vital organ, or would incapacitate if it struck a bone. All agreed that it was as humane as any of the modern weapons using high-power explosives. The pistol fires ten shots without reloading, and can be emptied with accuracy of aim in less than three seconds. The cartridges are .30 calibre, and are propelled by smokeless nitro-powder. The bullets weigh eighty-five grains each and have a lead core, surrounded by a nickel plated copper jacket.

### Visions in Dreams.

While under the spell of a dream the moral is completely overturned. The mental powers frolic in total freedom from the reins of reason, order, etiquette, or even of the commandments. I have one or two excellent friends who assure me that their consciences are occasionally awake in sleep, says an English writer. On the other hand a great many more confess that their own experience entirely corroborates my own observations. For example, an admirable and most kind-hearted lady informs me that she palmed off a counterfeit coin on a beggar, and chuckled at the notion of his disappointment. A distinguished philanthropist, exercising for many years high judicial function, continually commits forgery, and only regrets the act when he learns that he is to be hanged. A woman, whose life at the time of her dream was devoted to the instruction of pauper children, seeing one of them make a face at her, doubled him into the smallest compass and thrust him through the bars into a lion's cage. One of the most benevolent of men deliberately ran his friend through the body, and aver after recalled the extreme gratification he had experienced at seeing the point come out between the shoulders of his beloved companion. Other crimes committed in dreams need not be here recorded; but I am persuaded that, if we could but know all the improper things done by the most proper people in their sleep with the utmost sang froid and completely unblushing effrontery, the picture would present a diverting contrast to our knowledge of them in their conscious hours.

### Made Money as if by Magic.

An estimate of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt's net income from invested securities places this annual revenue at $3,500,000.

For his household needs, entertaining and improving his residences, adding to them works of art and renewing their furniture it is not likely that more than $500,000 a year was required.

Mr. Vanderbilt had an income independent of his dividends and interest, as every other man of great wealth has, which generally is overlooked.

It is the custom when a large corporation floats an issue of bonds to have them "underwritten." That means that several banks or a syndicate of rich clients of some of the larger banking houses, agrees with the corporation to take its entire issue of bonds at par, or a stipulated figure. Then, through several banking agencies, the bonds are sold to the public at an advance, frequently, of 5 per cent., or even more.

Suppose the bond issue is $20,000,000 and the profit is 5 per cent. The underwriting syndicate, which has not been obliged to spend a dollar, divides a commission of $1,000,000 for its services.

Mr. Vanderbilt's name appeared frequently among the underwriters who guaranteed the large bond issues of the Vanderbilt roads, and of companies financed by J. P. Morgan & Co. and other large banking firms. There is little doubt that his annual profits on this line of business would suffice to keep up his splendid establishments, and even his charities, great as they were.

This profit-making merely illustrates the reproductive power of millions.

### Dog's Battle with a Cactus.

Otto Kleemann, who lives on Belmont street, recently acquired a beautiful cactus, which he established in his household, unmindful of the fact that his dog held the opinion that his master should have no other pets before him. Now he has no cactus and the dejected semblance of a dog. The little animal espied the plant soon after its arrival, and issued a challenge. In default of acceptance he gave battle, but retired at the first shock to reconsider. The enemy had more teeth than a battalion of bull terriers, and all of them were newly sharpened. He was no quitter, however, and with rising anger he renewed the attack. This time his opponent came down, landing on him heavily, and with the touch of a barb wire fence. The two rolled over and over in a death embrace, and the cactus was finally vanquished, torn into shreds and scattered about the room. But it was a costly victory. The conqueror is punctured in more places than his owner can count. He may live to fight another day, but it will not be with a cactus.—Portland Oregonian.

### Origin of the Broom.

Every housewife is supposed to know how to handle a broom, but it is safe to say that not one in ten has any clear idea of what her sweeping utensil is made of, or how it is made, or where the material came from. Brooms are made from the heads or brushes of the broom corn, a first cousin of our common field corn. And in this connection is told a very pleasant little fairy story concerning Benjamin Franklin.

"Poor Richard," by the way, seems to have been about the biggest jack-of-all-trades that ever helped the United States to become the richest and most powerful Nation of the world. If this story is true, he is the patron saint of the housewife and the broom-maker, as well as a kite flyer, lightning catcher, printer, publisher, editor, author, philosopher, statesman and other things "too numerous to mention." New, broom corn first grew in India. From there it was carried to Europe. The story goes that Dr. Franklin was examining a whiskbroom that had been brought over from England in the days before we had any broom corn of our own. He found a single seed on the broom, picked it off, planted it, and raised a stalk of corn from which is descended, so to speak, all the broom corn of the United States.

In the making of the brooms the corn is put around a handle of basswood or soft maple turned in a lathe. Each layer is wound tight with twine or wire until the desired size is attained. The broom is then pressed out flat and sewed, to keep it in that shape. Whiskbrooms are made in the same way.—Chicago Times-Herald.

### Wonderful Diving Horses.

The latest novelty consists of two Arabian horses, which dive from a platform at the end of a runway thirty-seven feet high into a tank of water twenty feet deep. The horses make the dive at their own impulse, no fripping devices being employed. They require no coaxing to ascend the runway and when they reached the top they brace themselves as if to make sure of their foot hold before making the leap. They jump upward about three feet in the air, and outward far enough to clear the platform, and then in the descent straighten out their forelegs and stretch their noses forward. They strike the water in about the position of a person diving. On coming to the surface they swim around for a time and then make for the landing point. The horses make the dive singly. Their owner says that if either horse makes a false step and strikes the water in a wrong position, it will again ascend the runway to repeat the dive. The horses are four years old.

### Nothing New Under the Tent.

I wandered to the circus; I sat beneath the tent and saw the man from Borneo, likewise the tattooed gent. I heard the toothless lions howl, while men in spangled clothes stepped fearlessly into their dens and whacked them on the nose. I saw the sacred elephant spout water through his trunk, the salamander eating lead and other melted junk; I heard the merry clown get off the jokes we used to know when we were boys together, John, some twenty years ago. The same old horses waddled 'round the same old kind of ring; the same old comic vocalists proved that they couldn't sing; the same old hippopotamus was grunting with disgust; the same old Persian ox was kicking up the dust; the same old rheumatic acrobats crawled painfully around, and the ossified contortionist was crawling on the ground, and ladies rode barebacked steeds to music sad and slow—the same old girls we used to see some twenty years ago.—Minneapolis Messenger.

### Willing to Risk Them.

She was shy of germs in the water,
She boiled and killed them by steam;
She was shy of germs in the butter
And microbes that flourish in cream.
She was shy of germs in the sirloin,
Of germs in the marrowfat bone.
She was shy of germs on her money
And germs that you meet at the playhouse.
Of germs on the car transfer slips;
But she wasn't a bit shy of the microbes,
If there were any on Archibald's lips. —Chicago News.

### Don't Ride Backwards.

People who object to riding backward on the cars will be glad to hear that the late John Cook, the originator of "Cook's Tours," was subject to the same feeling. He probably did as much railway travel as a man ever did, his average being 40,000 miles a year, and though of a singularly robust constitution, he found that he became subject to a peculiar nervous affliction in later years, which, however, disappeared when he stopped riding with his back to the engine.

### The Savage Bachelor.

The Sweet Young Thing—Did you know there is a man in the moon no longer Some one has discovered a woman in the moon.

Savage Bachelor—No wonder the man left.—Indianapolis Journal.

### A Chance Meeting.

"Hello!" exclaimed the fish. "Here to stay?"

"No," replied the worm; "I just dropped in for a bite."—Philadelphia Record.

## FALSE CURIOS.

### There Are Regular Factories Where They Are Made.

A well known curio expert states that there are factories in Europe for the manufacture of all kinds of works of art that are likely to attract the collector. Modern articles of China are stamped with old marks so cleverly that even experts have been deceived, says the Pottery Gazette. Arms and armor are treated with acids which eat away the metal, thus producing the same effect as the ravages of time.

Carved ivories are stained with oils to make them yellow and are subjected to heat to make them crack. Pieces of furniture have holes drilled to represent the worm holes, and so on, until there will in time be very little in the way of curios which are themselves very curious. Paris is one of the strongholds of this class of forgers, while in Hungary there is a factory where Dresden china is imitated in a fair manner. There is, however, one safe way, and that is to buy through reputable dealers. Forgeries in all works of art very rarely get into the dealers' hands. As a rule they are sent to auction rooms.

Many amateurs have an idea that they can pick up a priceless work of art or curio for a mere song. That is the chance for the forgers. They all know this and work accordingly, and thus the amateur is deceived. The spurious curio makers haunt out-of-the-way auction rooms, where amateurs look in with the idea that nobody but themselves can know of the room in question. The sale takes place and they come away with a gem, so they think, and are perfectly happy until undeceived.

There has, curiously enough, in this connection, lately been discovered a disease which eats away bronze and gives it a sign of antiquity. All objects of antiquity fabricated from metallic copper and its important alloy, made by adding tin in certain proportions, are liable to be attacked by this destructive corroding affection. Skilled artists of these false antiquities are known to inoculate their reproductions with spots of bronze disease.

### Gave Him a Pointer.

When the young couple returned and took possession of their cosy little flat, it was a crusty old bachelor uncle of the bride who proceeded to make things pleasant for them.

"Nice kind of a wedding trip you took," he declared with a frown just after he had kissed his pretty niece. "It is the very worst in its line that was ever brought off and the fellows in the club have been making so much sport of me that I'm thinking I'll resign."

"Don't you do it, uncle," she advised cheerfully. "That would mean your almost continual presence here, and that's what we don't want. We went down into the mountains of Tennessee for our honeymoon so as to get out of the conventional ruts and see something of each other, instead of going about in state and on public exhibition. We intend to continue this plan of campaign by living alone. An hour or so a day of your cheerful presence will be the limit, uncle."

"I guess I can stand it," stiffly. "Don't think for a minute that I'm trying to settle down on you. All I want to do is to urge an observation of the proprieties. Going down there and living for a month among the 'natives' in the Cumberland mountains was a reckless and defiant innovation. Everybody is talking about it."

"Glad to hear it. I wish they'd go over the route and investigate. The reports would drive them green with envy. Those rough and kindly people down there thought I was the prettiest woman they ever saw. Strapping six-footers would put aside their tobacco, comb their hair and bring me the daintiest wild flowers. The women borrowed my clothes to get patterns. We were welcome wherever we stopped, and the best wasn't good enough for us. Say, Uncle Pen," with a flashing of the eyes, "if you had half the courage and gallantry of those men down there you'd have thrown a few of your dude cronies through the window instead of getting ready to resign. I'm mighty glad, for some woman's sake, that you're an old bachelor."

### Frogs in Carload Lots.

The shipment of frogs from here this season has been enormous. From one to three wagon loads have been shipped to Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago every day since the ice went out of the lakes. The shipments are light now, but from the first of September until the lakes freeze up jump-fish will be a burden to the baggageman of the Great Northern railway. Monday last there was not a box of frogs in sight when the train pulled in from the west, and the baggageman was astonished not to see a truck loaded with croakers, and remarked to the depot agent that some one was entitled to a medal, but just as he finished this sentence Ed Brooks' dray team came around the depot with a load of frogs, and the baggageman went to the corner of the car for his gun, and if we remember right, he used some tall language, but he grabbed up the boxes of live frogs, fired them into a corner, slammed the car door hard and howled for the engineer to pull out of town before another load of frogs came around the corner.—Litchfield (Minn.) Ledger.

### Left His House on the Railway.

A party of Indianapolis people coming home from Petoskey, Mich., whose train was four hours late, are explaining the peculiar reason of the delay to their friends. They were on the Grand Rapids and Indiana road, and about thirty miles south of Petoskey the engineer sighted a huge obstacle on the track. It was shortly after 6 o'clock in the evening and just growing dusk. The train pulled up near the obstacle and it was discovered to be a house.

The owner of the house was moving it, it was afterward learned, and when 6 o'clock came the tolling of the supper bell found the house on the railroad. Whether or not the farmer belonged to a union, he stopped work immediately and took his horses to their oats and himself to his evening meal. No farmer works after supper, and the house was left on the track.

The train crew scouted out into the country to find the farm house which sheltered the single-minded housemover, and the conductor sent a man to the nearest station to telegraph for a wrecking train. The farmer was found and the wrecking train arrived in time, and, by the efforts of both, the house was moved off the track.—Indianapolis Journal.

## NEW CAVE DISCOVERED.

### Underground Opening in Tennessee a Strange Sight.

A cave which it is believed will eclipse the Mammoth cave in Kentucky and the Luray caverns in Virginia has been discovered in Claiborne County, Tennessee. For years a small hole in the side of Cumberland mountain has attracted the attention of persons passing on account of the stiff breeze which came from it; so strong was it that a person's hat would be blown off his head.

The place is located on the farm of Mr. William Housely. He became curious to know something further of this underground passage, and by blasting made an opening into which a man could walk. A party of explorers was formed and on entering they found after travelling about a hundred feet a magnificent chamber, which was so large that a regiment could manoeuver in it. The floor and walls of the chamber were smooth.

Leading from the chamber were four passages. One passage was selected by the exploring party, because it was the one through which the strong current of air came. When about a half mile from the big chamber the passage began to widen and a strange sound began to fall upon the ears of the exporers. The sound was like distant music.

As the party advanced the sounds became more distinct. On going further they entered another big chamber and here they found the cause. Away up the incline, which set in a few feet from the entrance, was a long row of stalacites and stalegmites, making their presence known by a phosphorescent glow, which showed the many peculiar shapes of these formations. The noise and music could now be accounted for. It was caused by the heavy current of air passing through these cones. Mr. Houseley, the owner of the little farm on which this cave is located, will explore further.

### Snake Charming.

Snake charming is a favorite and disgusting exhibition in all the markets of the East, and involves a great deal of beating of drums, with sometimes tootling of pipes, until both the snakes and their charmer are worked up to the necessary pitch of excitement, when the snakes seize their patron by the nose, and even draw blood from his tongue. In the further East I have seen venomous snakes employed for this purpose while in full possession of the power to kill, and I am told that this is also done in parts of Morocco. In every case, however, that has come under my personal notice—and I have had these artists all to myself in the garden, with every facility for careful investigation—the venom fangs had been previously removed. The whole performance is not particularly edifying, though as a novelty it of course has some attraction for the tourist. There exists, by the way, a well worn fable, which, while I am yet on the subject of snakes, may as well be gently and painlessly laid to rest. It relates that there abound in the older houses of Morocco City enormous rat eating snakes, which live in friendly intercourse with the household, and even droop from the gaping rafters and take snacks at table. Reduced to its lowest terms, the bare truth of the story appears to come down to this: That there are snakes of no gigantic size resident in the more dilapidated hovels of the poorer quarters of the town, where, however, far from being welcome guests at the family board, their presence is tolerated only because they are best left alone, and do not readily permit themselves to be handled.—New York Tribune.

### The Tomato as a Tonic.

The tomato unquestionably possesses a high dietetic value, and has been especially recommended for use in cases of blood impoverishment, a suggestion which perhaps rests upon the fact that it contains a considerable amount of iron. The presence of iron may easily be detected by applying to the cut surface of a tomato the ordinary tests for this reagent. As a food for supplying iron, the tomato is far superior to any of the combinations of iron so commonly used as a means of enriching the blood. It has long been known that these inorganic compounds can not enter into the composition of the blood. It is possible, however, that they may sometimes be useful; for, as has recently been suggested, while they do not enter into the composition of the blood, they serve to neutralize acid substances which form insoluble salts with the iron of food, and thus prevent its absorption and assimilation. In other words, they act as protectives of nutritive iron compounds of food.

The tomato may serve a similar purpose, not only by supplying the sour of iron, but the introduction of a larger amount than is needed, providing for the conservation of the amount actually required.—Good Health.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Oct. 5


# Cold Weather

Readily brings one to the realization that we are close to that period of the year when there must be a marked change in wearing apparel in order to be comfortable. When that thought strikes you, let us assist you when you want to select Fall and Winter

**Dress Goods, Underclothing, Boots, Shoes,**

Or anything in the line required. Our stock is never a back number, but always the latest on the market. Come and look at our lines. They never were broader and better.

## Wolf & Crawford.


### Foster's Weather Forecast.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from October 1 to 5, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about October 6, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 7, great central valleys 8 to 10, eastern states 11.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country October 6, great central valleys 8, eastern states 10. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about October 9, great central valleys 11, eastern states 13.

Temperature and precipitation of the week ending October 16 will average about normal.

October will be a cold month in all of North America east of the Rockies and warm west. Temperature of three fourths of the month will average below normal east of the Rockies and as much above normal on the Pacific slope.

A cold wave will come down the Missouri valley not far from October 3 and the frosts will reach farther south than usual during the first week of the month.

The crest of the high temperature wave due on meridian 90 about 12 will go but little above normal, and this will be followed by another cold wave, reaching meridian 90 about 16.

The highest temperature of the month will reach the meridian 90 about the 24th, and the lowest temperature about the 30th.

Weather of the Pacific coast will be almost exactly the reverse of that which will occur on meridian 90. Between the Rockies and the Atlantic the changes will occur one or two days earlier west of meridian 90, and about as much later east of that line.

### Game Laws Must be Enforced.

The Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's association issue the following, calling the attention of every constable to the following facts:

1. The Forestry, Game and Fish laws are made to be as strictly enforced as any other laws.
2. It is your sworn duty to enforce these laws.
3. You are not liable for damages if you make a mistake.
4. You are well paid for every conviction.
5. You are to make special returns to court on these subjects.
6. Neglect or refusal on your part to prosecute any violations of the above laws will be punished by heavy fine and imprisonment.
7. The Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's association proposes to see that constables do their whole duty in this respect and they will proceed against any constable who makes a false return or who refuses to prosecute any offender against the forestry, game or fish laws.

Therefore post yourself on these laws and enforce them.

### Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

Mattawana, John Atkinson, age 90.
Milroy, Charles, child of James Bunnel, age near 5 years.
Chicago, Wm. Coulter, age 76 ys.
Lewistown, Bertha Limes, age 19.
Wayne twp., widow of Christ. Miller, in her 73 year.
Altoona, Wm. L. Rhodes, age 65.
Lewistown, Nancy J. Rudy, age 75y.
Huntingdon, Joseph Strouse, age 50.

### Good Haul of Eels.

Some 80 eels were caught in a fish-basket in one night near Coburn, and some of the slippery critters were whoppers. Some fellows are lucky, always.

## POSTMASTER IN TROUBLE.

**William S. Miller, of Rebersburg, Held in $500 Bail.**

William S. Miller, postmaster at Rebersburg, was arrested Monday afternoon by United States Deputy Marshal John Roe, of Altoona, on the charge of opening, reading and examining mail matter passing through his hands, preferred by Harley T. Gregory, United States postoffice inspector. Miller was taken to Altoona on Tuesday. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner McLeod for a hearing. The accused postmaster was represented by ex-Congressman Hicks, of Altoona, while Inspector Gregory looked after the interests of the government.

At the hearing before the United States Commissioner on Tuesday, Inspector Gregory testified that numerous complaints have been received in regard to mail matter having been tampered with at the Rebersburg postoffice. He also testified as to the manner in which he had entrapped Postmaster Miller, by apprehending a letter at Centre Mills, the next postoffice. The letter had been delayed a day after having been posted, and when it came into the hands of the inspector it bore fresh mucilage. Inspector Gregory was handicapped in his work of investigating the case by the defendant learning of his presence in the vicinity of Rebersburg, and so was on his guard. Postmaster George W. Diehl, of Centre Mills, and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Miller, of 1385 N. Nineteenth street, Philadelphia, also testified. Commissioner McLeod held the defendant in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the March term of United States court at Scranton.

### Bellefonte to Have a Match Factory.

Negotiations by which a match factory, in opposition to the match trust, will be established in Bellefonte were concluded on Friday last. The Pennsylvania Match Company, capitalized at $200,000, will erect a factory, 60 by 260 feet, two stories in height. Among the incorporators are Colonel W. Fred Reynolds, Joseph L. Montgomery and S. A. Donachy. Mr. Donachy was superintendent of the Hanover and York match factories. The plant will employ about 100 men and turn out daily 400 gross of boxes containing 200 matches each.

### Died in Georges Valley.

Mrs. Rebecca Breon, widow of the late Daniel Breon, who died over a year ago, died at the home of her son George Breon, in Georges valley, last Thursday, after an illness from a dropsical complaint. She was aged 67 years, 1 month and 7 days. Her remains were interred in the Georges valley cemetery on Sunday, Rev. Brown officiating in the services. A large concourse of friends attended the services. She is survived by one son and two daughters.

### Twin Fruit.

Mrs. Oscar Rishel, and her 7-year old son, John Newton, accompanied by her younger sister, Miss Wieland, all of near Linden Hall, were pleasant callers to see how things were done in a printing office. Master John had for us a basket of curiosities, consisting of five pairs of northern spy apples, perfect twins, a twin potato like an elongated horseshoe, and a twin ear of corn in the shape of a man, head, trunk and legs. Curiosities like these can't be a bad omen.

### Lewisburg's New Water Supply.

Work was started Friday on the new water supply for Lewisburg. It will provide pure mountain water from a point six miles from the mouth of White Deer creek, where a big storage reservoir will be built. The service will deliver 1,700,000 gallons daily against 500,000 gallons supplied by the present standpipe system of river water.

### Millinery Opening.

Mrs. Lucy Henney has gone to eastern cities to select a stock of millinery goods. Her purchases will embody the latest and most fashionable styles of hats and bonnets for the Fall and Winter trade. The new stock will be ready for the grand opening days on Friday and Saturday, October 13 and 14, when she asks the ladies to call and inspect the new styles.

### Got Six Birds.

W. O. Rearick and Alf. Krape were after wild ducks on the Red mill dam yesterday morning and in about one hour bagged six birds and wounded another which got away. Quite a number of the birds have been killed over in that section and the game cannot be classed as scarce. Last Sunday a flock of nearly a hundred passed over the town going south.

### A Produce Farmer.

J. H. Tebbs, of Howard, this year took to the Bellefonte market and sold 140 bushels of tomatoes and over 25,000 pickles. These pickles were raised on one-fourth acre of land and the tomatoes on less than one-half acre.

### Four Inches of Snow at Corry.

Last Sunday morning the citizens of Corry, Pa., awoke to find four inches of snow on the ground.

Try the Reporter for all job printing

### Brought Fair Prices.

The public sale of a car load of Kentucky horse and mule colts brought together a rather large crowd from all parts of the county at Runkle's hotel on Monday. The stock was brought from Kentucky and the car arrived here on Friday morning. There were forty-two colts in the car and when it arrived at this station, several of the colts were down and being tramped under the feet of the rest. A mule colt got a hind leg between the car door and floor, and in its struggles broke its leg. It was necessary to kill the animal. The railroad company settled for $35, before the owner would take away the stock. Another mule colt broke a hind leg by getting in between the fence at the stock yards and it was also necessary to kill this one. The prices for the horse and mule colts ranged from $17 to $41, and some of our farmers were lucky in getting promising stock at very low prices.

### The Grand Stand.

The grand-stand of a newspaper is its local department, devoted to what is new, useful, and worthy of note locally, and to this grand-stand fairs, public gatherings and church festivals are given "complimentary" space, worth from $3 to $5. The Union county fair this fall, asked, and received, from the Centre county papers, advertising in their local grand-stand, and got it along with the resulting benefit of 1500 to 2000 visitors to the fair from this county. This courtesy was asked from the papers of Snyder, Northumberland, and other counties, and the Union county fair was admitted to the grand stand of all those papers. But, when representatives of those papers presented themselves for admission to the grand-stand to enjoy a brief look at the trotting, they were asked 25c admission! Bah!

The writer cares nothing for horse racing, and rarely seeks the grand-stand, and did not last week, but representatives of other papers did and felt indignant over the snub. We offer our sympathy for the quid pro quo.

### Boy Kidnapped.

Carter Haskett, the 10-year-old Virginia boy who recently disappeared from the residence of his uncle, James Singleton, of Greenwood Furnace, Mifflin county, last week, where he had been visiting, returned home Saturday footsore and weary. He says he was kidnapped by a stranger, who promised him a dollar if he would accompany him. The man kept the boy for some time on the mountain, sleeping in an old cabin, and then released him. The boy found his way out of the wilderness and returned to his distracted relatives. The pair had been traced to Pine Grove Mills, and thence to the Laurel Lumber Camp south of Linden Hall.

### Their Own Business.

It is as difficult to understand why a dog runs on three feet, instead of four, as it is to comprehend why a woman will wear a skirt cut so long behind that she must hold it up all the time, when she might avoid all the annoyance by making it a little shorter. But if the dogs prefer to trot on three feet, holding up the other, and women prefer to go about grasping their skirts with grim determination, it is probably their own business, and poor frail man, who chews tobacco and spits the juice on the sidewalks, ought not to complain.—Oil City Blizzard.

### Improvements.

The Lutheran church, of this place, is receiving a new coat of paint. D. F. Luse and Perry Luse paint the outside brickwork, and John T. Lee has charge of the inside woodwork. A new boardwalk has been laid around the edifice.

The residence of Mrs. Wm. Wolf is having improvement in a slate roof by Ed. Foreman and Lyman Smith and a fresh coat of paint by Arney & Stover.

### Groom Takes Bride's Name.

A telegram from Coudersport says: Jacob Wagonmaker and Miss Alice Crookston were married at Palmyra Thursday. By consent of the courts the groom, instead of the bride, changed his name and he is now Mr. Crookston. This was effected because the bride was bequeathed a fortune by a relative, who provided that no person not bearing the name of Crookston should inherit the money.

### Turned up as a Note.

Over near Hazleton a farmer was induced to allow some fellows who are driving around the country selling "steel ranges," to store one of these wonders in his barn for a few days and to sign a receipt therefore, which later turned up as a note in the hands of an innocent holder.

### Understood Them.

The pastor of a congregation, not many miles away from here, was asked to act as peacemaker in his choir, whereupon he remarked: "You will have to excuse me; I never interfere with the war department of my church."

### Chestnuts Plenty.

The crop of chestnuts will be a good one from all accounts. The frosts have opened the burrs, and Sunday pilgrimages are now the rule.

## THE TOWN CAN GET IT.

**An Opportunity for Our Capitalists to Do Some Good Work.**

We learn from a reliable source that it is proposed to remove the Central Penn'a College from New Berlin to a more suitable town if fair inducements are offered. New Berlin is a pretty but too much sequestered village for such an institution, away from railroads and other conveniences.

Altoona has made an offer for it and some other towns are anxious to have it. Centre Hall would be a delightful spot, with its healthfulness, beautiful valley scenery, romantic mountain scenery, railroad, telegraph, telephone lines, etc. Our present men of capital with their outspoken spirit of enterprise have their opportunity now to do a good thing for the place and show a noble emulation of those citizens of the town of former years whose works are seen in railroad, mills, waterplants, churches and other substantial improvements of those happy days of harmony and good neighborly feeling when action was more prominent than words. The Reporter will start the ball by an offer of five acres of ground for a site.

### Carrie Sankey's Estate.

This case which has been of interest to citizens of Millheim, Mifflinburg and Williamsport, is thus alluded to by a San Francisco paper:

Charles Coggins and his wife, Mary, must give their presents back. Judge Belcher rendered a decision canceling deeds to nearly $40,000 worth of property executed by Carrie E. Sankey to her guardians, Mr. and Mrs. Coggins, several years ago.

Carrie Sankey is the young lady who was adopted by Samuel Sankey, of Lycoming county, when she was an infant, which adoption was disputed by the heirs in the courts. The legality of the adoption and of Carrie's right to inherit under Mr. Sankey's will was fully established.

The father of Carrie was Cyrus Sankey, a native of Millheim.

### Pay Your Taxes.

Saturday, October 7, is the last day for paying taxes to entitle you to vote at the coming election. If you have paid no tax within two years and fail to do so on or before the above date you will lose your vote. If you voted on age last year you must pay tax this year to entitle you to vote. Don't neglect this important matter, or depend upon the committee to pay your tax, for under the law it is a penal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to pay another man's tax, without his written order. Every voter in the county should pay his own tax and pay it at once.

### Accident at the Lewisburg Fair.

Mrs. Aaron Fetter, of Mifflinburg, while attending the fair on Thursday, met with a very sad accident, having her right leg broken in two places, her nose broken and bruised terribly and it is thought she is hurt internally as she complained of pain across her breast. It appears that she wished to see some friends at the northern end of the grounds and in crossing the race course was run into by a trotting horse meeting with the above results.—Chronicle.

### Died at Bellefonte.

W. H. Page, for many years a trusted employe in Sechler & Co's, store, died at his home at Bellefonte last Thursday morning. He had been in frail health for about a year, but was always on duty. On Thursday night he was taken ill, and while his wife was after a physician he expired. He was aged about 58 years, and leaves a widow to survive him.

### Narrow Escape from Snake Bite.

A few days ago Mrs. Fred Kirchoff, of Romola, this county, while in the garden cutting off cabbage, felt something strike against her ankle. Looking down she discovered a copperhead snake trying to bite her. Her stocking was thick and the fangs of the snake did not penetrate the skin. Mrs. Kirchoff stepped back and struck the snake with a stick crushing its head to a jelly.

### Approaching Calamity.

A story is told of a man who is pretty hard up bought a cheap crash suit of clothes. He says every time the pants are washed they shrink several inches at the bottom and in consequence he keeps letting them down from the top. He thinks he will be able to make both ends meet by the time he needs a new pair.

### Quail Will be Plenty.

Nittany mountain, north of Centre Hall, is well stocked with quail, from all accounts. Thousands of these game birds were imported by the Nittany Rod and Gun Club, for stocking their game preserve at Hecla. The birds thrived and multiplied and have spread from the preserve to the mountains.

### Got It On to Them

A gift that was not included in the published list of wedding presents received by a newly married Perry county couple was a receipt for ten years' back subscription to one of the neighboring county papers, the generous contribution of the big-hearted editor.


# Some Dealers

**Are advancing prices on Coal Oil and Matches. - -**

## See What We are Doing.

Coal Oil, - - 10c. gal.
Matches, - 10c. for dozen boxes.
2lb. pack Golden Blend Coffee, 22c
Arbuckle or Lion Coffee, - 11c.
Loose Roasted Coffees, 11 & 16c.
8 lb. Best Rolled Oats, - 25c.

Loaded Shells, box of 25 for 45c.
Powder, - - - 25c. lb.
Shot, - - - 8c. lb.

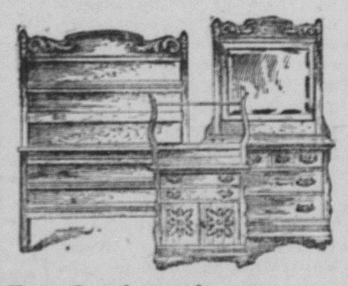
Boys' Vestee and Blouse Suits, $1.35 to $2.95.
Boys' 2-piece Suits, $1.35 to $2.95.
Youths' Suits, - $3.50 to $5.45

S. M.
## SWARTZ,
TUSSEYVILLE, - - PA.

# Twenty Chamber Suits.....

**Must be Sold...**

To make room for Fall trade.



For Cash and Easy Payments.

## JOHN SMITH & BRO,
9-30 Spring Mills.


### Recent Clinton County Deaths.

Flemington, the widow of James D. Councill, in her 75 year.
St. Louis, J. C. Fox, age 81 years.
Flemington, Samuel Wellers, aged 56 years.
Lock Haven, Joseph Potts, aged 87 years. Born near Bellefonte.

### Recent Union County Deaths.

Mazeppa, Elias Miller, in his 68 year.
Lewisburg, widow of Rev. Ed. N. Lightner, aged 78 years.
New Berlin, Mrs. Christina Spitler, in her 95 year.

Old fashions in dress may be revived, but no old fashioned medicine can replace Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

# Why Pay

...30, 40 or 50 dollars for a Sewing Machine when $19.50 buys as good a machine as can be put together—two guarantees, the manufacturer's and ours.

Another new lot of Dress Goods—very newest styles.

Have you seen the style in Skirts. Electric Blues, Old Rose, Cherry and Blacks, at one third less than regular prices.

Fall and Winter weight Underwear. All the sizes in Misses and Children's Ferris Waists.

## Garman's Store.
Bellefonte, - - Pa.

# To All Our Friends and Customers.

We will receive by Friday a new lot of Fancy Percales, Prints, Ginghams and Shirtings, at same price as before.
...Also a new lot of Dress Goods. Fancy Caps and Hats for all. The new styles of Shoes to fit all feet. You will be pleased when you see them. Every corner of the store has something new.

## H. F. Rossman,
SPRING MILLS.

# Our Fall Campaign

Has Opened and we are now prepared to show our Patrons the most superb stock of

**Fall Dress Goods, Suits, Overcoats and Furnishings**

That were ever produced in any store in the valley. Our prices are right. We want you to call and see our stock, which has been selected to fill the wants of our trade.

**All Kinds of Coal.**

All kinds of Screened Coal always on hand at lowest prices.

## G. H. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

# COMING!

## ..Car Load..
—OF—
## Chamber Suits
—AND—
## Side Boards

**From the Luce Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.**

We are selling off Suits in stock at very low prices to make room for Fall Goods. - - -

## W. R. Brachbill,
BELLEFONTE, - - - - - - PA.